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for the
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

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PRESIDENT WILSON ASSUMES PERSONAL CHARGE
AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS

President Wilson has again assumed personal responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the American Government with the Republic of Mexico.

This is the outstanding feature of the recent interchanges between the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate through Senators Fall and Hitchcock and President Wilson, leading up to and resulting from the visit on December 5 of the two senators to the White House for the purpose of discussing the Mexican situation with President Wilson.

Acknowledging receipt of the memorandum report of the Sub-Committee on Mexican Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, requested by him at the interview Dec. 5, the President wrote Senator Fall on Dec. 8:

"I shall examine it with the greatest interest and care. What you told me of the investigation, on Friday last, prepares me to find in it matters of the greatest importance."

This, however, is the last public indication from the White House or from the Department of State publicly reflecting a White House policy, of any active participation by the President in the conduct of American-Mexican relations. The President has not publicly indicated further the extent, if any, to which his Mexican policy has been affected by the revelations contained in Senator Fall's memorandum of the active participation and moral support of accredited agents and officials of the Carranza Government in ultra-radical and anarchistic movements in the United States.

Though declining the suggested cooperation of the Senate with the State Department in the conduct of American-Mexican relations, it is a fact that the original suggestion of this cooperation came from the Department of State, and that the measure specifically proposed to this end were first suggested by Ambassa-

dor Fletcher who had been named for the purpose of insuring such cooperation by Secretary of State Lansing following a conference with Senator Fall. In making public the President's letter and the memorandum submitted by him to the President, Senator Fall addressed a partial and *ad interim* report to the Sub-Committee, of which he is Chairman, examining into Mexican affairs.

He points out that having notified the Department of State of his plan to leave Washington on business of the Committee, he was hastily and unexpectedly called back from Three Rivers, N. M., by a telegram from Senators Brandegee, Thomas and Smith, stating that after conferences with Ambassador Fletcher, and in view of new developments in the Mexican situation, his immediate return to Washington was "absolutely necessary"; that upon his return to Washington he was taken by a representative of the State Department from the train to a conference with Secretary Lansing at the latter's home, that the Jenkins case and the discoveries of Mexican participation in ultra-radical and anarchistic movements in this country; with no difference of opinion between himself and

the Secretary of State, and that in view of the possibility that resolutions touching on these matters might be introduced by Senators other than members of the Mexican Sub-Committee unless some member of the Committee on Foreign Relations itself introduced such a resolution.

"It was decided that the Secretary of State should name a representative from his Department to represent him in close and continuous contact with myself, as representing the Senate, through the Chairmanship of the Sub-Committee on the Committee on Foreign Relations dealing with Mexican affairs."

The following day he points out, after conferences with Ambassador Fletcher, who had been designated by

BALLADS OF THE
BORDER PATROL

The Raid

Only the wreck of a border town,
Where the children weep in the morning heat.
Yonder the buildings burning down,
And the schoolma'am dead at the end of the street.
Yonder the schoolhouse smouldering long
From the torch they laid in the dreadful night;
Yonder the spot where she led in song;
"Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light!"

Only a trooper killed at his post—
A shot came out of the mesquite there,
As the raiders passed like a ghostly host,
And the hoofbeats rang on the midnight air.
Yonder the camp where he spent his days,
And yonder the heap of a new-made grave—
Hark! That's the cavalry band as it plays:
"Oh, say, does the Star-Spangled Banner yet wave!"

Only a ranchman slain in bed—
His throat is cut, and his family's gone.
Only another "Gringo" dead,
And the troop rides off in the bloody dawn.
Yonder old Taylor stormed the height
And held with the men from Tennessee—
Hark! That's an echo across the night:
"O'er the land of the brave and the home of the free!"

—Damon Runyon, in the *Los Angeles Examiner*.

the Secretary for the purpose above outlined, agreement was reached upon the concurrent resolution which was introduced later in the day by Senator Fall, first approving the action of the Department of State in reference to the pending controversy with Mexico and requesting the President of the United States to withdraw such recognition from Venustiano Carranza as had been heretofore accorded him and to sever diplomatic relations with the "pretended government of Carranza."

When this resolution was taken up for consideration by the full Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate Ambassador Fletcher announced that the Secretary of State would prefer that the resolution be separated and the portion endorsing the action of the State Department be passed immediately, and that action be deferred on the portion requesting withdrawal of recognition and severance of diplomatic relations with the government of Carranza.

This request was repeated by Secretary Lansing at an afternoon session of the Committee, during which session it developed that President Wilson "had not been informed by the Secretary, directly at least, concerning Mexican affairs since the return of the President to Washington from his western tour and since his illness.

"Thereupon the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon motion, named Senators Hitchcock and Fall to wait upon the President concerning the proposed resolution and to inform him of the reasons actuating myself in offering the resolution for action by the Congress.

"The appointment was made for the following day, when Senators Hitchcock and Fall visited the President and the latter senator made a verbal statement referring to various documents, and other evidence, and touching upon various phases of Mexican matters, and of certain disputes between this country and Mexico relating thereto.

"The President requested Senator Fall, if possible, to prepare for him at once a written statement or memorandum, covering the matters reported upon verbally by Senator Fall to him."

The letter from the President to Senator Fall acknowledged receipt of the memorandum which he had requested, and Senator Fall then made it public.

The membership of this Association will be supplied with the public document containing this *ad interim* report, which includes the memorandum to the President in full.

MEXICAN HEARINGS RESUMED

Senator Fall, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, examining into Mexican Affairs, resumed the hearings at San Antonio, Texas, on Jan. 13, 1920.

Judge F. J. Kearful, counsel to the Committee, is continuing the taking of testimony at Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN JINGO PRESS

Apropos of the report from the American Embassy at Mexico City quoting the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations as stating that only the jingo press in the United States is exercised over the Jenkins incident:

Of 327 editorials printed in 199 newspapers between October 23rd and December 3rd, 1919, in 139 cities in 38 states and the District of Columbia, all but two express indignation over the present conditions of Mexican-American relations and sharp resentment against an American policy which has permitted the prestige and dignity of the United States to suffer the long series of insults which has culminated in the Jenkins incident. Hundreds of similar editorial clippings have been received since the above date, with the same ratio continuing.

The political affiliations of the newspapers in which these editorials were printed are as follows:

Democratic	47	Independent Republican	21
Republican	54	Independent Democratic	17
Independent	58	Socialist	1
		Progressive	1

The geographical distribution of the 327 editorials listed involving 38 states and the District of Columbia, and the number of editorials and newspapers in each state, is as follows:

	No. of Editorials	No. of Papers	No. of Cities
Alabama	2	2	2
Arkansas	2	1	1
California	11	8	7
Connecticut	27	13	10
Delaware	2	1	1
District of Columbia....	5	2	1
Florida	3	2	2
Georgia	8	8	8
Idaho	1	1	1
Illinois	8	4	2
Indiana	2	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1
Kansas	4	3	2
Louisiana	2	1	1
Maine	2	1	1
Maryland	3	3	2
Massachusetts	26	13	8
Michigan	5	4	4
Minnesota	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1
Missouri	12	8	6
Nebraska	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1
New Jersey	6	5	4
New York	76	34	9
North Carolina	11	6	6
Ohio	15	9	7
Oklahoma	7	5	3
Pennsylvania	33	21	11
Rhode Island	2	2	2
South Carolina	9	7	7
Tennessee	2	2	2
Texas ..	13	11	10
Utah	1	1	1
Vermont	6	4	4
Virginia	10	6	3
Washington	3	3	3
Wisconsin	1	1	1
	327	199	139

These papers have a combined circulation of 9,011,049 or 34.6% of the newspaper circulation of the United States.

CARRANZA'S CONFISCATORY OIL DECREES SERIOUSLY THREATENS ALL INDUSTRIES OF U. S.

Unless the Government of the United States acts promptly to effectively halt the confiscatory oil legislation of the Mexican Government, aimed largely at American owned oil companies, a serious curtailment of the gasoline supply in the United States is imminent. This threatened decrease will be so great as to vitally hamper the growth of all oil consuming industries of the country.

Of the gasoline consumed in 1919 in the United States by approximately 6,000,000 motor vehicles, more than 300,000,000 gallons were refined from petroleum produced by American owned properties in Mexico.

Of the demand for gasoline by 9,000,000 gas-motor driven vehicles, estimated for 1920, these American owned oil wells in Mexico, if protected from the anti-American program of the Mexican Government, should produce in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 gallons.

Under the confiscatory decrees recently put into effect by the Mexican Government, the entire supply of fuel oil and gasoline depended upon from Mexico may be stopped. The American companies have by force of arms been prevented by the Mexican Government from drilling new wells on their own properties there unless they agree to relinquish to the Mexican Government ownership of the properties which they have purchased under former Mexican laws. While prevented from drilling new wells, the old wells of these companies are going to water to such an extent that already the production of gasoline from Mexican petroleum has been reduced to the extent of 1,000,000 gallons a day.

The American companies in refusing to agree to the confiscatory requirements of the Mexican Government are acting on advice of the United States Department of State, upon the support of which they depend for the ultimate protection of this oil supply.

In the face of expert estimates of an annual increased requirement of 52,000,000 barrels of fuel oil by the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in his last annual report, says:

"Sometime since I presented to a board of geologists, engineers and economists in this department this question:

"If in the next five years there should develop a new demand for petroleum over and above that now existing, which would amount to 100,000,000 barrels a year, where could such a supply be found, and what policy should be adopted to secure it?"

"The conclusions of this board may be summarized as follows:

"(1) Such an oil need could not be met from domestic sources of supply.

"(2) It could not be assured unless equal opportunities were given our nationals for commercial development of foreign oils.

"(3) Assurance of this oil supply, therefore, inevitably entails political as well as commercial competition with other nationals, as other nationals controlling foreign sources of supply have adopted policies that discriminate against, hinder, and even prevent our nationals entering foreign fields.

"(4) The encouragement of and effective assistance to our nationals in developing foreign fields is essential to securing the oil needed.

"(5) Commercial control by our nationals over large foreign sources of supply will be essential if the estimated requirements are to be assured."

In the recently published statement by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, which is to be read at the February meeting of

the American Institute and Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the following language occurs:

"The position of the United States in regard to oil can best be characterized as precarious. Using more than one-third of a billion barrels a year, we are drawing not only from the underground pools, but also from storage, and both of these supplies are limited. Last year the contribution direct from our wells was 356,000,000 barrels, or more than one-twentieth of the amount estimated by the survey geologists as the content of our underground reserve; we also drew from storage 24,000,000 barrels, or nearly one-fifth of what remains above ground. Even if there be no further increase in output due to increased demand, is not this a pace that will kill the industry?"

Reverting to the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, in part quoted above, Mr. Lane makes this recommendation:

"In addition, we must look abroad for a supplemental supply and this may be secured through American enterprise if we do these things:

"(1) Assure American capital that if it goes into a foreign country and secures the right to drill for oil on a legal and fair basis (all of which must be shown to the State Department) that it will be protected against confiscation or discrimination. This should be a known published policy."

The following conclusions are justifiable:

That the proper determination of this question will be of great importance to the entire future mercantile marine policy of the United States.

That it is of vital importance to the great manufacturing communities and industries of the Atlantic seaboard, and of all other portions of the United States at which fuel petroleum can be delivered.

That this importance is not confined to those industries directly, but extends to every man, woman and child who produces or consumes the products of such industries such as sugar, cottons, woolens, textiles, shoes, materials of which automobiles are made, and many other manufactured products.

That in addition, it is a matter which directly affects the users of every kind of motive vehicles throughout the length and breadth of this country, whether farm tractors, motor trucks carrying commerce, or passenger cars, which formerly a luxury, are now a necessity in the every-day lives of the multitudes of people who have come to depend upon them, not only as a Saturday and Sunday source of health and recreation, but for purposes of necessary transportation.

COLOMBIA WILL PROTECT ALIEN RIGHTS

The Senate of Colombia has proclaimed to the world that for the sake of her own honor Colombia "does now, and always will, maintain her respect of all alien rights with a firmness equal to that with which she will sustain her independence and sovereignty and demand for her rights." This proclamation is contained in a note to the Colombia Legation at Lima, following the action of the United States Senate in declaring that Colombia must protect aliens and their rights.

The statement says:

"The Senate of Colombia has learned with surprise and deep regret that it has been stated in the Senate of the United States of America that the ratification of Colombia's undertaking to the rest of the world to respect at all times the rights acquired under good title by alien citizens or subjects is necessary.

"The political constitution of the nation safeguards such rights; our laws have always, as in other civilized countries, afforded them protection and the powers of the state have invariably upheld them. The civil and commercial relations between the American and Colombian peoples are in turn ruled by the principles of international law as well as by the terms of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of December 12, 1846."

"NEITHER PROSPEROUS NOR PEACEFUL"

"Peace and Prosperity" in Mexico were described for the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, investigating Mexican conditions, by William J. McDavock, 76 years old, a veteran railroad contractor, with years of experience south of the Rio Grande. Mr. McDavock described the ruin and devastation that have come upon the peaceful and prosperous state of Chiapas, in central Mexico, under the present government in the southern republic.

Francis J. Kearful, counsel for the sub-committee, read to the witness from what he called a "propaganda pamphlet issued by the League of Free Nations Association, which quoted a letter to the *New York Evening Post* from G. B. Winton, a minister of the gospel." Judge Kearful called attention to the statement in Mr. Winton's letter that Mexico "is prosperous and at peace."

"Mexico is neither prosperous nor at peace," said Mr. McDavock, who said that he had left Mexico on November 24 last.

"I went to Chiapas in November, 1917," said Mr. McDavock. "I went first to Jalisco, and I wanted to go to Tuxtla Gutierrez and the interior of Chiapas. They wouldn't let me leave Jalisco until an escort went with the mail, because it wasn't safe. I waited for four days until the escort started. There were 86 oxcarts in the train with the escort. I wanted to buy a horse in Jalisco, and ride in, but they told me the rebels would steal the horse. During the second night, while we were in camp, the escort rode away from the carts. We hurried after the escort, but many of the carts fell behind, and they were strung out over ten miles of road. I heard later that some of the carts were held up by bandits, who brought up a pack train and packed away all of the goods they could.

"The country along the 132 miles of road from Jalisco to Tuxtla Gutierrez is fine agricultural land. Formerly it was occupied by rich haciendas. Every five miles along the road we saw great haciendas deserted and looted of furniture. The fields were all uncultivated.

"Chiapas was not disturbed in the early days of the Mexican revolutions. It did not join the Madero revolt nor the Huerta revolt. But Carranza sent an army down there of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and they drove the haciendas into revolt. The Carranzistas tore down the church at Tuxtla Gutierrez and desecrated other churches. Various bands in Chiapas are now fighting Carranza. One of these bands, under Cala-Mayor, while I was there captured an American dentist, Dr. Carlos Sturgis, and his wife and mother-in-law. They were tortured, I was told, and were then carried off to the camp of the band. I heard that the mother-in-law died of starvation and privation at the camp, and that Mrs. Sturgis escaped to the United States."

Mr. McDavock said that the population of the City of Mexico has been doubled by well-to-do people from small towns and country places, who went to the capital for protection from bandits and rebels. He asserted that Americans in Mexico generally do not want armed intervention by the United States if Mexico can be pacified in any other way. On the other hand, he said many of the better-class Mexicans believe intervention would help Mexico.

"Mexico," said the witness, "is now in its normal condition of turmoil. During the Diaz regime conditions were abnormal, and Mexico had thirty odd years of peace. Prior to that time, in sixty years the country had had 61 presidents and two emperors. It took 400 years to find Diaz, and it is doubtful if another like him can be found."

"LET US HOPE, MR. SECRETARY"

H. W. Keller, president of the San Isidro Ranch Company of Los Angeles, Cal., under date of November 26, addressed the following letter to the Second Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, D. C.:

We have for acknowledgment your communication of November 20, in which you inform us that your department has been advised by the American Consul at Mexicali that Governor Cantu has stated that he has withdrawn his colony from the lands owned by this company and has placed the properties at the disposition of the Mexican Department of Fomento.

The information you convey should be very comforting were it not for the actions of the Mexican officials, whether representing Governor Cantu or the Department of Fomento, which occurred before or after Governor Cantu's disavowal of claim to the properties and the withdrawal of his alleged colony. At this writing we are unable to place the responsibility. The following facts we know to be true:

At or about the time Governor Cantu withdrew the military forces from our lands an invitation was extended by the Mexican officials to the inhabitants of Lower California to settle on our properties, and to each person who accepted the invitation an allotment of land of an area of fifty acres has been made.

In certain other cases, Governor Cantu leased portions of our land for grazing purposes to owners of cattle and sheep, and we are cognizant of the amounts paid to Cantu for the privilege of pasturing their herds upon our lands. Our own Mexican employees were unable to withstand the temptation, and have accepted allotments of our lands from the generous Mexican officials.

You will gather from the foregoing why it is that we do not rejoice when your department informs us that Governor Cantu has withdrawn his colony from our lands. In lieu of one military colony occupying a portion of our ranches we are now afflicted with a horde of irresponsible Mexican settlers, and the confiscation is now complete.

There is nothing further that this company can do to prevent the spoliation. We had exhausted all available remedies to which we were entitled, as a Mexican corporation, long prior to our appeal for help to our own government at Washington.

We thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your kindly efforts in our behalf, and regret that it has not been in your power to bring about the restoration to their rightful owners of the properties of which we have been robbed by a government which daily violates all the rules supposed to govern civilized nations. When we consider the suffering other Americans in Mexico have endured—the hundreds foully murdered, their wives outraged—our loss is insignificant.

Let us indulge the hope, Mr. Secretary, that the time will come some day when the mere announcement by an American that he is a citizen of this republic will afford him protection in life and property, be he in a land ever so distant.

"GREAT RESOURCES NOT ENOUGH"

The Chile-American Association, at a luncheon to the Chilean ambassador, Don Beltran Mathieu, at the Bankers' Club in New York, listened to a number of speeches. The former Secretary of State, Elihu Root, spoke, and in reply the Chilean ambassador said:

"The mere fact that a country possesses great natural resources is not sufficient to attract the enterprise of man. In addition to natural obstacles, which are a matter of little concern to an American, there are often added other difficulties arising out of a defective political organization incapable of guaranteeing tranquillity at home or abroad. Or there are laws of an anti-economic nature which only serve to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, or it may be a defective administration of justice or a spirit of chauvinistic egoism or even the savage ferocity of the boxer spirit. These are obstacles far more serious than natural difficulties, which discourage men of enterprise and which also discourage capital, naturally timid and conservative. These are the obstacles which any country which desires the co-operation of foreign capital should quickly and completely remove.

"In Chile, however, we have been able to achieve an organization free from those impediments, and you are the men who can say whether we have fully reached the level of the best organized nations."

THE JENKINS CASE

The case of United States Consular Agent William O. Jenkins kidnapped by rebels from the City of Puebla mulcted of \$150,000 ransom, and arrested and re-arrested by Carranza authorities on charges of complicity in his own abduction has joined the host of open accounts between the United States and Mexico. After the United States had been aroused to a high pitch by the continued delays and evasions by the Mexican Government of demands for the release of the Consular Agent, the tension was relieved and the incident sank into obscurity when on December 5, 1919, Jenkins was released from the jail at Puebla on the deposit of a five hundred dollar check in lieu of bail bond, by one J. Salter Hansen, an American citizen.

In a statement issued December 5th, the State Department declared that the release of Jenkins was brought about by "urgent diplomatic representations made by this Government." It developed, however, that the release of Jenkins was due not to any of the representations made by the United States, but to the supplying of a five hundred dollar check on the Guaranty Trust Company of New York by Hansen who, according to information since made public by Mexico City newspapers, was in conference with Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, the day before he journeyed to Puebla to effect the release of Jenkins. Bail was furnished for Mr. Jenkins without his knowledge or consent and despite the fact that both the Consular Agent and the State Department were determined not to give bail but to insist upon Jenkins' release as a matter of international right and law.

Jenkins is still under prosecution in the Mexican Courts and his case is now the subject of legal quibbling between the State courts of Puebla and the Mexican Federal courts. Meantime Mr. Jenkins announced that he had gathered together the last installment of the \$150,000 ransom demanded by the rebels who abducted him and that payment had been made in full.

Testimony submitted to the Fall Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee indicates that the release of Jenkins was planned at a conference in New York attended by Rafael Nieto, sub-secretary of finance under the Carranza Government, Emiliano Lopez Figueroa, a prominent Mexican attorney of New York, and Rafael Martiney Carrillo, a Mexican attorney, formerly of Puebla. The testimony before the Committee shows that the release of Jenkins on bail as a means of ridiculing the position taken by the United States was suggested at this conference and that following this conference Nieto sent a long telegram to Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance of the Carranza Government. The Counsel for the Committee in a public statement declared that Carranza representatives in this country spread the report that either President Wilson or Secretary of State Lansing were responsible for supplying bail for Jenkins' release.

CHURCHMAN TALKS ON JENKINS

Dr. James M. Taylor, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently returned from a trip through Mexico, gave to *The Christian Advocate* an interview on conditions there, and in which he said regarding Consular Agent William O. Jenkins:

"Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are very fine American people, both of them from the State of Tennessee. They are both members of the Methodist Church, and take an active interest in church matters in Puebla, and especially in the American or English-speaking church of that city, to which they contribute largely. Mr. Jenkins has many business interests, owns several large plantations, has a large knitting mill, where he employs five hundred Mexican people. Perhaps the finest hospital in Mexico and the best equipped one of its size I have ever been in is the Baptist Hospital of Puebla, which Mr. Jenkins gave to Dr. Conwell. While in his home I was discussing with him the question of his giving to the Methodist Church a farm for a boys' industrial school, and Mr. Jenkins was very much interested in the project. He is a friend of the Mexican people.

"He is worth a few million dollars, and seems to find it easy to make money, and if he had been a party to the kidnaping he would certainly not have been made to suffer as he did.

"In Tampico, and especially out in the oil fields, I was really amazed to find the treatment of Americans as bad as it is. I met many Americans who had been shot and dozens of them who had been held up and robbed, and some of whom even had their shoes taken and had to go barefooted to secure other clothing.

"As to the responsibility for these outrages on Americans, Dr. Taylor said:

"In many cases, of course, it was irresponsible, law-breaking Mexicans, but in many other cases they have absolute proof that it was soldiers of the Carranza army."

Dr. Taylor had an exciting experience of his own while in the oil fields. He was seized and held for three or four hours by Mexicans who demanded a ransom of \$500. On payment of \$200, however, he was released.

LET PEOPLE KNOW THE FACTS

The following letter has been received by the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico* from one of its members who is still in Mexico:

"I beg to apologize for not answering you before. Will just state that I have been in Mexico, and that I am still in the fight. God knows that if I had funds at my disposal there would be nothing held back to help make American lives and property safe in Mexico, so that a man will not have to pass himself off as a German to get out, as some have done. May that old flag that we have fought and died for be respected. May we never slacken our efforts till the American people know the true facts and we bring that rotten, murderous government to its knees.

"Have just taken our land question up with the new governor and received no satisfaction whatever. It seems to be a steady drive to force Americans out. Let's fight it to the end. Remember those that have been cruelly murdered. Those that have been robbed of their last penny. Those that have been driven from their homes."

DUTY TO PROTECT AMERICANS

In his sermon, December 28, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, reviewing the year 1919, said:

"What is the government for? It is a voluntary compact of people who unite for mutual defense. In return for the protection of government, they pledge their lives, their fortunes, their honor, and incidentally, pay their taxes.

"The fundamental and first basis of government is the defense of its citizens.

"When America ceases to perform that function it will have lost its right and duty.

"If any citizen of ours is suffering any wrong beyond the borders, in Mexico, it is the first duty of our administration to vindicate the rights of that American. And, that no matter what the cost may be in life or treasure. Charity and justice begin at home."

MEXICAN ANARCHY; BRITISH INDECISION

Joint intervention in Mexico by a mixed foreign commission, on which Great Britain and the United States would occupy the chief places, is advocated by H. Grahame Richards, former British Consul General to Mexico.

Mr. Richards says that Great Britain has more than one billion dollars invested in Mexico, and that because of the heavy war debt and the depreciated pound sterling, England can no longer neglect her Mexican interests.

Writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, an English publication, Mr. Richards says:

"The richest country in the world is a land delivered over to desolation to-day, and he who travels through it does so carrying his life in his hand.

"Throughout the wearying years of rapine and bloodshed, foreign financial interests in Mexico have inevitably suffered tremendously. The railways have been subjected to every conceivable form of violation, from the tearing up of rails and the burning of trains to appropriation for military purposes without compensation by the present government. This profit-snatching pretext of 'military purposes' adopted by the government has proved highly lucrative, since no attempt has been made to replace rolling stock run to wreckage or to maintain the lines in the condition of highest efficiency. Again mines have been sacked or destroyed, labor having been impressed, murdered, or driven far afield. The gold reserves of the banks have been seized without compunction or compensation. Flourishing haciendas have been converted into stark ruins. Worse still, British and American subjects have had to endure all forms of violence, and have even been treacherously murdered. A recent computation made at Washington revealed the fact that more than two hundred American citizens have been murdered in one way or another. Claims for damages amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars have been filed with the American Embassy in Mexico City, while some four to six hundred similar claims have been lodged with the British Consulate General. A figure quotation will more concisely illustrate the present position than many words. The railways are mainly British. One system alone (the National), which formerly commanded a revenue of almost £7,000,000, dropped to profits totaling something under £5,000 in worthless paper money.

Carranza Government Powerless

"It has become quite obvious to-day that the reigning government is completely powerless to ameliorate conditions or even to restore order. This is deplorable in itself. The position, however, becomes infinitely more serious when the president loudly proclaims it to be his intention to drive all foreigners from the land, while expropriating—without compensation, it goes without saying—those financial investments and undertakings which first brought prosperity to Mexico. There is at stake probably £700,000,000 of capital—British, American and French. A war-wasted world could not passively endure the loss of so vast a sum.

"This résumé of the position as it stands to-day presents a gloomy and threatening picture. It is a disheartening record of persistent violation of almost every 'right' known to justice, national and international. American and British subjects have been murdered or mutilated, their properties have been stolen or destroyed or forced into desuetude; throughout the war they were penalized in every conceivable way. Still more significant was the embargo the Mexican Government attempted to place upon the export of oil at a moment when the British Admiralty was concentrating upon the production of oil-burning craft. This question of oil presents one of the most romantic, yet least known, sidelights of the war. In 1907, Mexico was producing only one million barrels of oil per annum. British (the Cowdray Syndicate), American and Dutch capital, ingenuity and resource had increased that output to twenty-six million barrels in 1913. The progress of the war lent an ever-increasing value to

petroleum. It became at last imperatively essential to Allied success by land and water. It became an element as vital as munitions. The loss of our Tampico output would assuredly have involved us in disaster. Unaided, and with splendid self-sacrifice, the Cowdray officials fought desperately not only to maintain but to increase the output.

Proper for England to Defer

"It was meet and just in the beginning that Downing Street should defer to Washington. Obviously, the United States could never passively tolerate the presence of a third power in Mexico, for thereby her whole diplomatic orientation would be drastically affected. The probable consequences of an offensive understanding between Mexico and a third power startled the American people in the course of the war, when Germany strove by every means in her power to effect a rapprochement between Mexico and Japan. The object was to chain American troops to American soil and completely prohibit the possibility of intervention by the United States in Europe. The Mexican border is probably incapable of adequate defense. Mexican ports converted into submarine bases would threaten the shipping of the Gulf and the Atlantic on the one side, of the Pacific ports on the other. Moreover, Mexico dominates the Panama Canal.

"Manifestly, therefore, Washington regards the Mexican problem as particularly her own. In this view we must perforce agree. To these considerations self-interest added others. Pressed as we were in Europe, we had no desire at all for an imbroglio with Mexico, nor did we wish to offend American susceptibilities while our diplomacy was seeking to obtain America's active support in Europe. Expediency, therefore, urged upon us the policy of leaving well enough alone. It is to be feared we clung too closely and strenuously to this policy. There have undoubtedly occurred moments when we could have adopted a very definite attitude toward Mexico without awaking resentment at Washington. It is not too much to say that at times the United States would fervently have welcomed spirited diplomatic action on our part. For in the early days American diplomacy was ineffective because it lacked military support. 'Pacifism' was rampant throughout the land. The American Ambassador might threaten the Mexican Government with dire consequences, but such threats were openly laughed to scorn. Stolid endurance of repeated insults by the Powers filled the average Mexican with scorn. Bulls which refused to face the darts of the chulos on the plazas were called by the people *Toros Americanos* (American bulls). And this by a people more renowned for braggadocio and theatricality than for true courage! For the real Mexican possesses the qualities of a Venetian bravo of old rather than those of the men who unflinchingly faced death on the Western Front.

World Peace a Condition

"The peace of the world and the natural integrity of the United States will only be assured when the Mexican problem has been finally solved. The polity of the twentieth century can no more permit a neighboring nation to foster a medievalism which rules by murder than a civilized colony in darkest Africa can sanction native cannibalism in its midst.

"The enormous resources of the United States remain, even to-day, but half exploited. She has, therefore, no desire at all to expropriate Mexico. She has shrunk from the masterful handling of the Mexican problems lest she be accused of colonizing ambitions. British supineness but heightens these fears. Meanwhile, for a nation which has become splendidly military, the situation has likewise become quite intolerable.

"To-day, when we are burdened with an enormous war debt, when the export of each additional ton of our manufactures has become a valuable consideration, America magnanimously presents us with a final opportunity to participate effectively in the solution of a vexed problem, and thus to assume an extensive and constantly expanding market for our industrial products. Hundreds of millions of sterling, both immediately and in prospect, are at stake. Can we afford to sacrifice those hundreds of millions for the mere pleasure of indecision?"

SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING

Since President Wilson warned Mexico that the United States "may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy" with Mexico, on July 22, 1919, these are a few of the things that have happened:

- July 19 Announcement made by the State Department of the attack on and robbery of sailors of the U. S. S. Cheyenne.
- July 28 Official announcement made by the State Department that Philip Thompson, fourteen-year-old son of John West Thompson, had been released by Mexican bandits on payment of 1,500 pesos.
- Aug. 2 Announcement of the murder of Theodore Patterson, manager of the Aranzazu Copper Mine of the Mazapil Copper Co.
- Aug. 4 Statement of Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sturgis, who were held prisoners by Mexican bandits for eight months, during which time Mrs. W. H. Keenright, the mother of Mrs. Sturgis, was starved to death.
- Aug. 19 Two American army aviators, Lieutenants H. C. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, held captive by Mexican bandits and released on payment of \$7,500 ransom.
- Aug. 19 Mrs. Adele S. De Niemeyer, of San Francisco, an American reported that her husband, a Mexican, had been killed by Mexican bandits on a train near Salina Cruz.
- Aug. 19 Announcement by the State Department that R. A. Gonenaga, an American citizen and a native of Porto Rico, had been kidnapped and was being held for ransom by Mexican bandits near Mexico City.
Leslie Webb, an American citizen, slightly injured during an attack by bandits on a truck train of the Alvarado Mining and Milling Co., near Jiminez. Bandits raided the Tuxpam office of the Pennsylvania-Mexico Fuel Co., an American corporation, and stole 25,000 pesos.
- Aug. 21 Joseph M. Guffey, of New York, president of the A. G. W. I. Petroleum Co., and a party in launches, were fired upon by bandits and robbed near Tampico.
- Aug. 21 Albert von Hoffman, of St. Louis, returning from his coffee plantation near Vera Cruz, was held up and robbed of \$12,000.
- Sept. 2 Adam Schaefer, an American citizen, general manager of the Cinco Estrellas mine, near Pinos, Zacatecas, was murdered by Mexican bandits on August 28, 1919.
- Sept. 4 A. P. Hennessey, an American motor truck driver, employed by the San Xavier Mining Co., and four Mexican soldiers, who accompanied him, were killed by Yaqui Indians.
- Sept. 8 State Department announced the murder of Herbert S. McGill, an American citizen, of No. 231 Lockwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., by Mexican bandits on August 20. After being wounded from ambush he was beaten to death and his body thrown into the Coapa River.
- Sept. 8 Louis Hibner, an Austrian subject, was killed by Mexican Government troops, at his ranch near Paraiso, Tobasco, July 27, who mistook him for an American.
- Sept. 14 A ransom of \$6,000 was paid Mexicans for the release of Dr. J. W. Smith, an American mining man, and E. Monson, believed to be a subject of Sweden. They were taken from a train near Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua.
- Oct. 3 Official announcement is made of the finding and identification of the bodies of Lieuts. Cecil H. Connelly and Frederick B. Waterhouse of the United States Army Aviation Service at Bahia Los Angeles, Southern California, who had been missing since August 21. When patrolling the Mexican border they were forced to land and when almost dead from starvation and thirst were killed by Mexicans, supposed to be fishermen.
- Oct. 7 State Department officially confirmed the release of Lindley Harper Spiller, an American citizen,

who had been kidnapped and held for ransom near Vera Cruz. Spiller was released on the appearance of a substitute hostage for whose release \$5,000 was paid.

- Oct. 22 William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, the second city in point of size in Mexico, was kidnapped and held for \$150,000 ransom on Oct. 19, 1919. He was released on payment of the ransom by his friends on October 26, 1919.
- Nov. 16 Consular Agent Jenkins was rearrested by the Mexican officials, charged with connivance in his own kidnapping.
- Nov. 18 Eugene Lack, of El Centro, Cal., shot and killed by a Mexican policeman at Mexicali, just across the border in Mexico.
- Nov. 20 Secretary Lansing sent a note to Mexico demanding the "immediate release" of Consular Agent Jenkins, saying his "further molestation would seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico."
- Nov. 26 Mexico answered the demand for the "immediate release" of Consular Agent Jenkins by saying the demand of the United States had no legal basis for action and declining to interfere with the action of the local Mexican officials.
- Nov. 26 James Wallace, an American oil man, shot and killed near Tampico by Carranza soldier because a mule he was riding shied and overturned a machine gun.
- Dec. 1 State Department sent another note to Mexico again requesting the immediate release of Jenkins, and denying the plea of the Mexican Government that it lacked jurisdiction.
- Dec. 5 Consular Agent Jenkins was released from prison, not on the demand of the State Department, but on the furnishing of \$500 bail by one J. Salter Hansen, who had been closely identified with officials of the Mexican Government.
- Dec. 18 H. V. Leonard and H. O. Martin, members of the crew of the submarine tender Pokomoko, arrested Nov. 12 by Mexican authorities and confined in jail at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.
- Jan. 6, 1920. State Department announced the murder of F. J. Roney and Earl Bowles, American oil employees, at Port Lobos in the Tampico district.
- Jan. 7 The State Department announced the killing of Gabriel Porter, an American employee of the Penn-Mex Oil Company by a Mexican Federal Army officer at Tuxpam on Dec. 21, 1919.

CHILI CON CARNE

Two wrongs don't make a right in Mexico, we are informed. It would be difficult to tell what does make a *right* in Mexico.—*Columbia, (S. C.) State.*

When Mexican brigands can get \$150,000 ransom for a gringo consul, without half trying, is it any wonder that those greasers don't care to work for a living?—*Key West (Fla.) Citizen.*

The latest Lansing note to Mexico indicates that if Mexico doesn't come to terms quickly our government may put several hundred more typewriters in action. We will simply write Mexico's life out of her.—*Houston (Tex.) Post.*

Possibly Mexico feels that Jenkins should be grateful for the extra protection she has afforded him by putting him in jail.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

Since it is acknowledged that Satan finds mischief still for idle hands to do, why not buy a little peace by getting Mexico to take a mandatory over Russia?—*Philadelphia (Pa.) North American.*

Shall we now have a war in order to force Consular Agent Jenkins back into a Mexican jail?—*New York Evening World.*

We've lately warned the Mexicans,
And sternly told 'em, darn 'em,
That if they do not heed us now
Ten further times we'll warn 'em!
—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star.*

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN
RIGHTS IN MEXICO**

347 Fifth Avenue

Telephone Vanderbilt 1626

NOTE.—Owing to the fear of correspondents and members that they might be subjected to reprisals it has been deemed prudent to suppress names, addresses and other clues to identity in certain instances. Any properly accredited person who wishes to satisfy himself of the authenticity of such items is invited to apply at this office.

The Executive Committee

J. S. ALEXANDER, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
 AMOS L. BEATTY, General Counsel of The Texas Company.
 GEORGE H. CARNAHAN, President of the Inter-Continental Rubber Company.
 EDWARD L. DOHENY, President of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company.
 WALTER DOUGLAS, President of the Moctezuma Copper Company.
 C. F. KELLY, Vice-President of the Greene Cananea Copper Company.
 THOMAS W. LAMONT, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.
 CHARLES H. SABIN, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
 CHESTER O. SWAIN, General Counsel of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.
 FREDERIC N. WATRIS, Counsel of the Yaqui Delta Land and Water Company.

Treasurer

E. W. STETSON, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Executive Director
 CHARLES H. BOYNTON

NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 15, 1920

COMMEND WORK OF THIS ASSOCIATION

The American Mining Congress, at its annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, American mining engineers, operators and employees have gone to all parts of the world, and have greatly assisted in the development of mineral resources, pursuing their professions in lawful and orderly manner, with full regard for the rights of the nations in which they have worked and for their obligations as American citizens to their own government; and

WHEREAS, In particular, on repeated invitations of the Mexican government, prior to 1910 and since, American mining engineers, operatives and employees, in large numbers, have joined in the industrial development of Mexico, to the great benefit of the Mexican people; and

WHEREAS, During recent years of revolution and disorder in Mexico many American citizens in the peaceful pursuit of their profession, and in the guardianship of properties intrusted to their care, have suffered great losses, personal indignities and injuries, and in many cases suffered death; and

WHEREAS, Steps so far taken by the Government of the United States have not provided the constitutional protection which all law-abiding American citizens of right expect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Mining Congress, assembled in annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., hereby protests to the Department of State of the United States against further disregard by the American Government of conditions that make it unsafe for American mining engineers, operatives and employees to practice their profession and care for the business interests intrusted to them; and be it further

Resolved, That this Congress urges that the Government of the United States demand full and immediate reparation for losses and injuries suffered by American mining engineers, operators and employees in the lawful exercise of their duties in foreign countries, and that the Government of the United States take such steps as will insure that the constitutional rights of American citizens shall protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States through the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at its regular monthly meeting, held November 6, unanimously adopted these resolutions submitted by the executive committee:

WHEREAS, The position of the United States as a creditor nation naturally tends to increase American investment and American representation abroad; and

WHEREAS, Legitimate American investment abroad is entitled to the same governmental protection that is given to foreign investment in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully urges the Government of the United States to proclaim and enforce at all times an unyielding policy for the protection of American citizens and legitimate American investment in foreign countries; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, to each member of the Cabinet, and to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Chamber of Commerce of Nogales, Arizona, at a meeting held November 11, 1919, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Apart from the foregoing considerations, we believe that the rights, properties and lives of Americans, as well as those of citizens of all other countries, including Mexico, as provided for by the laws of all civilized nations, should be upheld and protected by their respective governments at any and all costs; and

WHEREAS, To the best of our knowledge and belief it is the plan and purpose of the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico* to put forth every endeavor for the restoration of stable conditions in Mexico, and all other purposes herein referred to; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nogales Chamber of Commerce, through its board of directors, in meeting assembled, declares its approval of and hereby sets its indorsement to the program of the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our Representatives and Senators in Washington, our State Senators, the Governor of Arizona, and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

REPUBLICANS SOUND KEYNOTE

At the meeting of the Republican National Committee, in Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1919, Governor Sproul, in what was considered as the keynote speech for the coming presidential campaign, said regarding Mexico:

"We must lay our plans to meet the menace to our peace and well being on our southwestern boundary, not by high-sounding phrases and impetuous and unprepared military moves, but by a sane and definite policy, which will represent the real feeling of the American people dealing with the arrogant and ignorant enemies of this country who are in control of the affairs of the unfortunate Mexican nation, and who, evidently, have no respect for the power and dignity of the United States and no consideration for the rights of American citizens.

"No chapter in our national history is more disgraceful and humiliating than the story of our relations with Mexico during the past seven years, and for our own self-respect and to save ourselves from utter contempt in the eyes of the world we must change, and change quickly, the conditions which are not only annoying, but are actually threatening."

552 AMERICAN LIVES SACRIFICED TO MEXICAN LAWLESSNESS

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Mexico's reign of terror, which followed the Madero revolution in 1910, and which has continued to date, has cost 550 American lives, according to an indexed map showing Americans murdered in Mexico and along the international border, submitted to the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation. The map showed the location and the approximate date of each of the killings. The most complete list so far made public by the State Department showing Americans killed in Mexican disturbances gives only 251 murders.

The death of Eugene Lack at El Centro, California, November 18, 1919, after he had been shot by a Mexican policeman at Mexicali, just across the border in Mexico, and the killing of James Wallace, an American oil man by a Carranza soldier near Tampico, on Nov. 26, 1919, brought the death list up to 552. The deaths of Lack and Wallace were not shown on the map or the accompanying tabulation.

In three of the 550 cases listed on the map the authorities cited reported the punishment of those charged with the murder. For the murder of Mrs. Anderson, her daughter, and an American boy in Chihuahua, on June 22, 1911, the murderers served six months in prison and were then released. The Madero authorities executed two Mexicans for the murder of W. H. Waite, who was killed at Orchotal, Vera Cruz, on April 4, 1912. A Huerta lieutenant and sergeant were reported executed for the killing of Frank Smith at Tampico on January 26, 1914.

Eighteen American women and ten children were on the death list shown on the map, and thirteen American men were listed as having been killed in their efforts to protect women. In connection with the deaths listed, eight American women were outraged.

Sixteen Victims of Cumbre Tunnel

Bandits who shot down Mrs. Mortensen at Guadeloupe, Chihuahua, in 1912, attempted to ravish her ten-year-old daughter. A neighbor who came to the girl's rescue was killed. After Villistas had killed Edward J. Wright and Frank Hayden at Colonia Hernandez, on March 1, 1916, they carried off Mrs. Wright, and for nine days abused her horribly. She escaped while the Villistas were raiding Columbus, N. M. When bandits raided the ranch of John W. Correll at Colonia, near Tampico, Correll sought to defend his wife, and was shot down before her eyes. She was repeatedly outraged by the bandits, who were thought to be Carranza soldiers. On July 22 of the present year rebels kidnapped an unidentified American girl from a train at Paredon, Puebla. She was carried off, and died as the result of outrage.

Sixteen of those listed on the map were victims of the Cumbre Tunnel horror on February 4, 1914. Bandits under Castillo set fire to the timber lining of the railroad tunnel by running a blazing freight train into it. A passenger train crashed into the burning freight train in the center of the tunnel, and not a single passenger escaped. Some of the bodies never were identified, but it was established that Mrs. Lee Carruth and her five little children, with ten other Americans, perished.

At Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, the map showed the deaths of eighteen American mining men, shot down in cold blood while traveling under a safe conduct from the Carranza government. The Americans were going

to reopen the Cusi mines on the guarantee of Carranza officials that they would be safe. The authorities refused to supply a military escort, and the railroad train upon which the mining men were traveling was held up by Villistas at Santa Ysabel. The men were lined up beside the train, stripped of valuables and clothing and shot down by volleys. Altogether the map listed 47 American mining men who met death in Mexico.

The map showed two attacks by Carranza forces on American troops of the Pershing expedition which were supposedly co-operating with the Carranza authorities in their efforts to run down Villa. Captain Charles T. Boyd, Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, and thirteen troopers of the Tenth Cavalry were listed as killed at Carrizal, Chihuahua, when an overwhelming force of Carranza troops massacred a scouting party of the Pershing expedition. Three troopers were listed as killed when the Carranza garison and townspeople of Parral attacked a squadron of cavalry attached to the Pershing expedition which was on a peaceful visit to the town.

Victims Tortured and Mutilated

In many of the murders the victims were tortured or mutilated in a horrible manner after they had been killed. William Bishop, Carl Eck and William Spencer, who were killed by bandits under Jose Perez at Temosachic, Chihuahua, on November 8, 1914, were dragged to death by wild horses. After robbing and murdering John Glenn Parmenter at Guadalajara, Jalisco, on May 26, 1913, the bandits tore the victim's teeth from his head to secure the gold fillings. Maurice McDonald, an American soldier of fortune, who followed Villa, was captured by Carranzistas at San Pedro de las Colonias, Coahuila, in April, 1914. The soles of his feet were cut off, and he was forced to walk about the plaza. He was then burned at the stake until his legs had been completely consumed, and finally was shot.

In several instances men were killed after the United States, learning that they were held by Mexican factions, had protested against their detention. In numerous other instances, men carrying American passports were killed. When James S. Beard was captured by Mexican revolutionists under Gen. Benjamin Argumedo, at Parras, Coahuila, May 11, 1914, he produced his American passport. Argumedo ordered the passport pinned to Beard's breast and used as a mark by the firing squad that executed him on the spot.

In many cases, the authorities cited asserted that the men were killed "because they were Americans," or because the murderer "wished to show that he could kill an American."

No Protection Against Bandits

During the period from April 7, 1917, to November 11, 1918, while the United States was engaged in the world war, with the Carranza government in power in Mexico, 48 Americans met death. Of these, 16 were killed in the Mexican oil fields, where they were patriotically maintaining the supply of oil that was essential to the successful prosecution of the war by the United States.

Throughout this period the American workers in the oil fields were forbidden by the Carranza authorities to carry arms or to have arms in their possession, and they were utterly unable to protect themselves against the bandits and rebel factions which infest the oil territory around Tampico.

On April 5, 1918, M. T. Dollar and Leonard Loris were killed at Tampico, the port of the oil fields, and the authorities cited assert that they were murdered by Mexicans "at the instigation of Germans." On May 30, 1918, Gustave A. Whiteford, an American citizen, met death at the hands of bandits in the State of Nayarit. He was carried off and held for ransom. A finger cut off from one of his hands was sent to his friends with the demand for money. Repeated attempts were made to steal the ransom payments which were delivered to the bandits, and Whiteford was murdered in cold blood after the ransom had been paid in full. The authorities cited declare the whole Whiteford incident was planned by German alien enemies who sought to hamper the United States in its prosecution of the war. The story of Whiteford's death was suppressed in the United States during the war period.

The map was prepared from the following sources:

Three lists of Americans killed in Mexico or along the border, prepared by the State Department.

The casualty lists of the War Department.

A list of Americans killed in Mexico prepared by Thomas E. Gibbon, author of "Mexico Under Carranza."

A list of Americans killed in Mexico submitted to the Senate by Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico.

Authenticated newspaper articles giving the names, dates and locations of murders.

Authentic information in the possession of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.

"Bandits" Blamed for Murders

From the killing of James W. Reid, who was shot down in the streets of Mexico City by a Mexican policeman, on November 20, 1910, to the murder of Lieutenants Frederick B. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, who lost their way while on air patrol, and were murdered by Mexicans in Lower California during September, 1919, the map listed the murder of 427 American civilians and 123 members of the military forces of the United States. Of the civilians, 365 were killed in Mexico and 62 by Mexicans in the United States; 59 of the soldiers and sailors were killed in Mexico and 64 in the United States.

During the forty-one months from November, 1910, to April, 1914, when the forces of Madero or Huerta were in control in Mexico, 165 civilians and two sailors met death. Since April, 1914, when the faction of Venustiano Carranza became the dominant factor in Mexico, 262 civilians and 121 soldiers and sailors have been killed.

"Bandits" were responsible for 188 of the murders listed on the map, according to the authorities cited. The term bandits, however, is applied very loosely in Mexico, and at one time or another practically all of the various revolting factions have been characterized as bandits. Officials, officers, soldiers or followers of Carranza were charged with 76 of the murders, according to the map. Villa and his band killed 81 of the Americans listed. Huertistas accounted for 41, Maderistas for 13, and Zapatistas for 5. Miscellaneous outlaws, listed by the authorities cited as "rebels," "revolutionists," "cattle thieves," "smugglers," and similar marauders, were responsible for 70 murders, and 23 Americans were killed by bullets which crossed the border. Yaqui and Mayo Indians killed 18 Americans during the period covered by the map, and casual robbers murdered 6. In 25 of the cases listed the authorities were unable to determine who did the killing.

RECAPITULATION OF AMERICANS MURDERED

	AMERICANS KILLED				Total
	In Mexico		In the United States		
	Civilians	U. S. Mil. Forces	Civilians	U. S. Mil. Forces	
First Period, 41 months, from Nov., 1910, to April, 1914—Madero-Huerta period of responsibility	143*	2	18		167
Second, third and fourth periods, 53 months, April, 1914, to Oct., 1919—Period of Carranza responsibility..	2 77	3 87*	21 28	12 19	13 33
	4 60	8	12		16
	-222	- 57	- 44	- 64	383
Total	367	59	762	64	552

*Includes four cases of Americans kidnapped in United States and murdered in Mexico.

LAMENTABLE MEXICAN SITUATION

Frederic R. Coudert, of New York City, an international lawyer of world-wide reputation, an independent democrat, has declared for General Leonard Wood for President. In a letter to Col. William C. Proctor, president of the Leonard Wood League, Mr. Coudert said:

"The country is profoundly chagrined at the failure of the present Administration to do aught but substitute platitudes for policy, promise for performance—a course which has led to the paralysis of government at a time when the nations of Europe look to America for guidance and co-operation in reconstructing a world shattered by war.

"The lamentable situation created in Mexico by such a lack of elementary foresight and firmness as to render ultimate intervention seemingly inevitable, and the inability to deal effectively with domestic problems, has created an exceptionally serious situation, which must compel the choice of an exceptional man.

MEXICANS KILL 927 FOREIGNERS EXCLUSIVE OF AMERICANS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec.—Nine hundred and twenty-seven citizens of countries other than the United States have been killed in Mexico since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, according to a report prepared by Secretary Lansing and forwarded to the Senate by President Wilson. More than one-third of these killed were Chinese. The report, supplemental to one recently made to the Senate on the number of Americans killed, was sent in response to resolutions adopted by the Senate last June. The figures given by Secretary Lansing follow:

Chinese, 471; Spanish, 209; Arabs, 111; British, 38; Italians, 16; French, 14; Japanese, 10, and miscellaneous, 58.

FALL OPPOSED ARMED INTERVENTION

Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, replying to a telegram which he had received from H. T. Oliver, an American railroad man in Mexico, stated unequivocally that he was opposed to armed intervention in Mexico. In the telegram Senator Fall said:

You are fully authorized to repeat, and, if necessary, publish in Mexico, my statement to you that although I have been called an interventionist, I am positively opposed to armed intervention in Mexico except as an absolutely last resort, and that my desire is for some friendly solution of pending questions between the Mexican people and the government and people of the United States.

MEXICO THE GERMAN GOAL

In the Saturday Evening Post, Isaac Marcossou, one of the best informed writers of the country, says:

All German emigration authorities agree that, to quote one of their outbursts: "Mexico is the goal for emigration and the ideal land for colonization." A German journal paints a glowing picture of our southern neighbor as "a country perfectly adapted to Germany's future needs, and capable of acting to some extent as a substitute for the colonies lost to us through the war."

It is not difficult to find concrete evidence of German colonization plans in Mexico. Four hundred thousand acres of land have already been secured for irrigation in the state of Sinaloa, where thousands of emigrants are expected to settle. This enterprise has the sponsorship of the League for the Protection of German Emigrants, whose headquarters are in Berlin. Its principal agent is the German consul general at Mexico City.

The first outpost of the new German emigration army for the invasion of South America has already been set up in the territory of Misiones in the Argentine. Fifty German families have settled on concessions averaging a hundred acres each. Arrangements are now being made for five hundred additional families.

No matter whether the German trade colonist locates in Mexico, Cuba, the Argentine, or any other place, he is bound to begin his usual campaign of penetration, which bodes good for nobody but himself and his country. He will make the same effort to establish selfish German interests in America as elsewhere, and the sooner we impose drastic restrictions upon entry to our midst, and demand a hundred per cent naturalization of all newcomers, the better off we shall be. We learned to our cost during the war that with many Germans the rule was "once a German always a German." Sabotage and worse resulted. If we are wise we shall profit by our experience and keep the bars up.

NEW MEMBERSHIP CLASS CREATED

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico a new class of membership was created. This is to be known as supporting membership, the qualifications of which will be a desire to assist this association in its efforts to create conditions that will insure the safety of American lives and property in Mexico, as well as that of other foreigners and the Mexicans themselves.

Supporting members will pay an annual membership fee of not less than ten dollars.

This class was created because of the desire of many persons to become members who had no active interests in Mexico, but who were in sympathy with the work of the organization.

WM. DARROW SUCCEEDS T. B. ADAMS

William Darrow, Junior, was appointed assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico at a meeting of the executive committee, held December 4, to succeed Thomas B. Adams, who died November 7, 1919. Mr. Darrow was formerly vice-president of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York City, and has been connected at various times with the United States Trust and the Fulton Trust Company. Mr. Darrow entered on the discharge of his duties immediately.

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION NOW

Every American citizen into whose hands a copy of this Bulletin may fall, who is in sympathy with the purposes of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico as set forth herein, is urged to manifest that sympathy by filling out and mailing the application for membership below to the office of the Association at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York. Associate members are as welcome as active members.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

.....1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO, 347 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby applies for { Active Supporting Associate } membership in the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, and agrees to remit one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in the case of Active, ten dollars (\$10.00) for Supporting, and one dollar (\$1.00) for Associate membership, as dues per calendar year, when notified of election to such membership.

Name
Address
City and State.....
Nature of Interests Involved.....

NOTE: Applications of corporations and partnerships should give the name of the officer or partner making the application. Classify "Nature of Interests Involved" under heads of either Petroleum and Petroleum Refining, Mining and Smelting, Bankers and Security Holders, Agricultural and Cattle, Transportation, Industrial, Labor, Commercial Trading, or any other head not included in the foregoing.

New York
347 Fifth Avenue

El Paso, Texas
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Washington
322 Kellogg Building

San Antonio, Texas
229 E. Houston St

BULLETIN
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for the
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

Vol. 1

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No. 8

MEXICO, AS SEEN THROUGH MEXICAN GLASSES,
BY MEXICO CITY'S TWO LEADING NEWSPAPERS

Instead of viewing Mexico "through the keyhole of official investigation distorted by the lenses of prejudice," Señor Luis Cabrera, Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, invites Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico to visit the country and see conditions with his own eyes, says *The Literary Digest*. The implication would seem to be that our Senate Committee would change its mind about some things Mexican, and perhaps to the greater satisfaction of the Mexican Government.

The sub-committee of the United States Senate, which has been investigating Mexican conditions for some months, has adopted the open-door policy of admitting evidence that prevails in the pages of this magazine, and everybody who can throw a ray of light on the subject, pro or con, seems to be given an opportunity. In such a policy certainly no one can complain of suppression. Perhaps we may add a candle or two to the general illumination by quoting significant information we find in the two chief newspapers of Mexico City, *The Excelsior* and *El Universal*. They both claim to be out of politics, and in support of this claim it is pointed out that the proprietor of one of them, *El Universal*, has suffered imprisonment for expressing his opinion too freely about the Government. *The Excelsior* confesses being charged with pessimism, but declares that its pessimism is based "on a rigorous interpretation of events and the inflexible trajectory of the nation's cause." *The Excelsior* would much prefer to find its glum outlook mistaken and to earn discredit as a prophet, but it adds:

"For all our wishes, there stands the plain truth, sullen and inexorable, which not only shows the melancholy situation

the country faces but the dangers portended. It is useless to deceive ourselves. Our pen throbs with the conscientiousness of those who still have conscience remaining, and as the echo of our words we hear the voice of public opinion like the sound of waves breaking on a distant shore. Our pessimism is not that of a newspaper, but the pessimism of a nation walking blindly along a path which borders a precipice. How, then, can we feel encouraged at the opening of this year 1920, when our nerves are on edge with apprehension of the unexpected, and paralyzed with fear as internecine strife continues? Unquestionably the year passed has bequeathed the one that follows an evil legacy."

The Excelsior goes on to relate that the fires of revolution are still flaming, that robbery and murder are rampant, that the problem of pacification still remains in the air, and that local antagonisms and the clash of individual interests make each Federal entity an open field for personal hatreds and ambitions, and the crossroads where thirst for command and hunger for pillage exhaust each other in unending conflict. This melancholy seer proceeds:

"Labor and Capital, the greatest forces of a nation, which could redeem us from the sorrowful destiny to which we seem condemned, are being rapidly exhausted. As though to hasten the process, the representatives of labor have thrown themselves into a suicidal effort at the urging of disreputable agitators and through the destructive legislation enacted by a group of individuals

who have neither mental capacity nor competent idea of their responsibilities."

Light is reflected on the economic situation by the condition of the national treasury, *The Excelsior* tells us further, which in spite of greatly increased revenue from much higher taxes, the non-payment of teachers' salaries, and the discounting of the salaries of public

"Contents Noted."



From Los Angeles, Cal., Times

employees, is in a hopeless condition. Without credit at home or abroad, the Government is unable to finance necessary undertakings and improvements. But the actual problems of the present situation, we are told, are "nothing in comparison with the frightful extremes which are looked for in our coming electoral contest." Allusion is made to the democratic movement as non-existent and the political indifference of the people is such as "to make popular suffrage a farce." Meanwhile, the Mexican difficulties with the United States Government continue, and *The Excelsior* adds:

"Hardly does our Government get out of one difficulty before it finds itself confronted with another. As fast as one cloud vanishes another appears on the horizon. The American press keep up the agitation. It is impossible for President Wilson to continue heedless of the clamor of the people, however much he may desire to maintain the policy toward Mexico which he has followed. We have already seen that even within the Democratic party opinion of this policy is divided, and that the ideas of the Republican Senator, Mr. Fall, are shared by Secretary Lansing. And to crown the misfortunes of this year 1920, the elections are to take place in the United States, which will have such a decisive influence in the affairs of our country, because, whether the Democrats or the Republicans triumph, one can rest assured that the policy of 'watchful waiting' will be at an end in November 1920."

Not Due to Imagination

That the pessimism of this journal and others is not due to imagination, we are advised, is revealed by a glance through the news columns of *The Excelsior* or *El Universal* for the first week in January, in which there are accounts of knifings, murders, suicides and robberies within the precincts of the capital, while from the exterior come reports of bandit hold-ups and skirmishes and battles with rebel bands.

By way of contrast, it is interesting to note in press dispatches from the Mexican border that despite the unsettled conditions of Mexico large investments are being made in that country, especially by British syndicates and companies. Even though Great Britain has so far failed to recognize the Carranza Government as such, we are told, British army officers who have been sojourning in Mexico, though not in an official capacity, have been recipients of official courtesy. Though Carranza is "carrying on strenuous flirtations with the British lion," according to a correspondent of a New York newspaper, they are not resented by Americans in Mexico, who assume the attitude that "if the British can win favor with the Carranza Government without recognizing that Government, while we are held in such contempt though recognizing Carranza, more power to the British."

The Mexican Government is reported also to be carrying on a "milder flirtation" with the Japanese, while the much-vaunted German invasion in Mexico "seems to have failed of realization—yet." The two nationalities in Mexico most in disfavor are apparently the Americans and the Chinese, and, in the words of this correspondent, it would seem that "so far as the Mexican Government's desire extends, the American should have no more than a 'Chinaman's chance.'"

WARNINGS AND WARNINGS

The United States Government has once again warned Mexico against lynching American subjects. Unless the offense is immediately stopped it is possible that America may have to warn them again.—*Punch* (London).

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER RESIGNS

Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico, resigned on January 27th. His resignation will become effective within the next few weeks.

Those who know the reasons for Mr. Fletcher's decision say that he was convinced that a continuation of the efforts he has made during the four years in which he has held this important post, to bring the Carranza Government into accord with the United States Government on the many irritating issues which have arisen, involving the protection of American lives and property rights, would be futile, according to a special dispatch to the *New York Times*, from Washington.

Mr. Fletcher terminates eighteen years of service in the diplomatic branch of the Government. He is said to have told friends that he could no longer "be helpful in cultivating proper relations with Mexico as long as President Carranza remains in control there."

Ambassador Fletcher has not been at his post in Mexico City for upwards of a year, the Embassy there having been in charge of George T. Summerlin, as charge d'affaires.

George Agnew Chamberlain, who resigned as Consul-General at Mexico City last August, in an interview on January 29th intimated that Ambassador Fletcher had left the diplomatic service because he could not get a satisfactory statement of the policy of the United States towards Mexico.

"Why did they not give out Mr. Fletcher's letter of resignation?" asked Mr. Chamberlain. "It seems to me the American public is entitled to know why an ambassador, the dean of our Diplomatic Corps, should throw away his career just at the apex of his powers, without any idea of the future or where he is to engage himself in business.

"His record at the State Department—I speak advisedly—has no superior. Yet, after a two years' struggle in Mexico, he drops out of the service, and nobody is informed why. I believe the people should be told the whole truth of this matter.

"The old enmity against 'gringos' is as bitter as ever it was; in fact, Carranza stands absolutely on this ancient hatred. He has fostered it until he has made it the foundation of his power, and because of this he is today the biggest figure in Latin America. His whole internal policy is 'Down with the Americans!' and he has made this his pedestal. Take away race hatred and Carranza will fall.

"Peace is still remote, and will be until the United States adopts a definite policy with regard to Mexico. I know Mr. Fletcher told the Government this, and pleaded for some clearly defined policy.

"I saw this because I was intimately associated with him during the two years we were in the great war. Unless he could force those people down there to enter into negotiations, he would fail as Ambassador, wouldn't he? Well, he did everything he could, and then saw nothing but failure at the end. I am convinced this is back of his quitting his job."

VALUE OF LIFE IN MEXICO

The following editorial, on the safety of human life in Mexico, is taken from *Excelsior*, one of the leading newspapers of Mexico City:

We know of nothing more ironic than the laws of the Mexican Republic and particularly those of certain states. According to them the lives of men are valued at ten, twenty, thirty or forty pesos and on a basis of this tariff any professional slaughterer or otherwise, who feels the impetus to despatch any one to another life, who would be unfortunate enough to cross his path, may do so. This happened in Nuevo Leon.

A gentleman who has had the bad taste to be a journalist, and over whom came the desire to kill four soldiers and wound as many others, only because he felt himself possessed of a dizziness caused by speed. The respectful judge valued the life of each soldier killed at fifty pesos and Sr. Castillo, the author of the homicide, was set at liberty, thus establishing the precedent that every one is at liberty to kill whom he pleases, if he carries enough money in his pocket. So much for the judge and better for the slaughterer.

McADOO FAVORS ASSOCIATION POLICY

William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic presidential nomination, spoke at the dinner given on January 28, by the Pan-American Society in honor of the foreign delegates to the Second Pan-American Financial Conference.

In a spirit of frankness, and not in criticism, Mr. McAdoo said he wished to tell the delegates that extension of credit by American bankers would be facilitated if protection to the investment were certain. American capital, he said, never felt as safe in South and Central American countries as in other nations where it was invited. He insisted, moreover, that it was the duty of every nation to protect the rights of its citizens who had investments in foreign countries. *Applause from North and South Americans alike interrupted Mr. McAdoo when he declared that Americans' life and property rights in any country should be upheld by their Government.*

La Prensa, a newspaper published in the Spanish language in New York City which has a large circulation throughout Latin-America, in reporting that portion of Mr. McAdoo's speech referring to "Americans' life and property rights in any country should be upheld by their government" said:

"With the unanimous applause of his audience, he declared that the United States would NOT intervene in any country to protect the life and rights of its subjects."

Under date of February 3, Mr. McAdoo sent the following letter to *La Prensa*:

"In your issue of January 29th, 1920, you say, 'With the unanimous applause of his audience, Mr. McAdoo declared that the United States would not intervene in any country to protect the life and rights of its subjects.'

"This is wholly erroneous. I said that it is the highest duty of every government to protect the lives and justly acquired rights of its nationals in foreign countries: that this obligation rested as heavily upon Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and other civilized powers, as upon the United States; that the United States must stand, always, for the protection of the lawful rights of its nationals in every foreign land.

"Please correct accordingly."

TO BUY SHIPS WITHOUT MONEY

Official announcement is made, according to *La Prensa*, a newspaper published in the Spanish language in New York City, that Rafael Nieto, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, has arrived in London and will have charge of the purchases of a merchant marine fleet for Mexico. On this subject *La Prensa* says:

"Now it is announced that as soon as his mission in London is finished, Sr. Nieto will proceed to Hamburg to buy ships which will be the beginning of a fleet which Mexico will acquire for the sole purpose of establishing a line of merchant boats between Mexican and South American ports. The government thinks that it should encourage as much as possible commerce with South America, which is now impossible on account of the lack of a direct line. Only a few of the foreign boats will make the whole trip and these come already laden with merchandise from the United States and Asia, and there is not space enough for active exportation by Mexico."

La Prensa neglected to state where the Germans were to get the ships to sell or where Mexico was to get the money to pay for them.

Neighbors

The Saturday Evening Post

My neighbor across the street has a drove of unruly boys. They make his life a burden. He can't handle them. They recognize his authority by keeping a safe distance from him, but they grant him no obedience. He has my sympathy, but his home affairs are none of my business.

The boys are no respecters of property at home or abroad. They break down my fences, invade my orchard, assault my children and laugh at me behind my back. My natural dignity argues against an effort to catch and chastise them. Anyway, I have tried it and failed to come up with them. Do I therefore compose my soul in patience and submit to each new indignity and depredation in the hope that my neighbor may in the course of time get control of his boys and lead them in paths of righteousness? Decidedly I do not.

I quit my affairs and seek my neighbor. And when I have him backed into a corner I speak substantially as follows:

"Neighbor, you are a good fellow sore beset and you have all the sympathy I am capable of generating. But sympathy doesn't rebuild my fences, heal the bruises on my children or put the apples back on my trees. Your boys are a scourge. They afflict me. It is true that I am stronger than they and it might be that I could run them down and administer the punishment they so sorely need. But you are their natural boss. Keeping them in the straight and narrow is your job, not mine. You are responsible for them. And I shall hold you responsible. If they again annoy me I shall find a large and efficient club and massage your head just back of the left ear. It is up to you."

That would be hard talk for one neighbor to give another, but patience ceases to be a virtue one-half of a split second after it fails to work.

This is a fairy tale, of course. And the moral is that there are more than several ways to handle the Mexican situation.

WILL TRY TO SUPPLY SPEAKERS

Indicating the widespread interest in the Mexican situation, the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico*, has received a great number of requests from various organizations throughout the country for speakers to address meetings.

While the Association has no speakers' or lecturers' bureau, it has many members who have volunteered to aid in every way possible in matters of this kind. Should any organization want a speaker, the Association will endeavor, so far as possible, to provide some one with a thorough knowledge of Mexico to address it.

"THREATENED CANADA"

The following letter to the editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, appeared in that publication on Jan. 12, 1920:

I notice, in your issue of January 2, an article regarding Canada of portentous and dangerous import, which ought to be called to the attention of the League of Free Nations. Mr. Bryan, and all those other lovers of Mexico who maintain that American settlers and American capital have wrought the ruin of Mexico.

You state that an enormous influx of American settlers is expected in Northwest Canada in 1920, and that immense capital—presumably American—is about to investigate the oil fields of Alberta and the gold and copper mines of The Pas.

As a lover of Mexico, may I call your attention to the fact that any American capital going into a foreign country is a malefactor of the most dangerous kind? And the strange thing is that the Canadian Government is encouraging this invasion of its sovereignty!

Ought not the League of Free Nations to protest against this camouflage for future intervention?

REAL TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO BEING TOLD TO SENATE COMMITTEE AT SAN ANTONIO

By a Field Secretary

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, January 25.—The actual truth about Mexico at last is being told to the Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that is investigating Mexico along the international boundary line. That this truth is unpalatable to the Government south of the Rio Grande may be inferred from the fact that it first warned its Nationals that any of them who testified against it would be treated as traitors, and next sought to intimidate prospective witnesses of other nationalities by notifying them through the American press that it would refuse to grant them passports to enter Mexico and refuse to vize outstanding passports and thus prevent the holders from returning to Mexico. And in the case of one witness, Henry Forres, an American, it has refused to vize his passport—and this refusal has been made a part of the Sub-Committee's record of testimony in the case against Mexico, or, rather the Carranza government of Mexico.

For the better part of two weeks the Sub-Committee—known everywhere in Texas and without intentional disrespect to its other members as the Fall Committee—has been holding sessions in the Pink Room of the Gunter Hotel in this city. The corridors of the hotel have been thronged with witnesses, a somewhat motley but decidedly earnest aggregation of miners, rangers, ranchmen, farmers, Military Intelligence officers, Department of Justice sleuths, Customs men and Immigration Service men, and refugees from Mexico, who hope some day to be able to return and gather what remains of the property they left behind when forced to flee for their lives to the American side of the Border. And among them all a mere sprinkling of the old-time borderers—long-haired, picturesque, individuals of the type of Lon C. Hill, of Harlingen, and F. M. McBee, of Del Rio; men somewhat deliberate and slow of speech, but chain lightning when it comes to action. To make the picture complete it is necessary to add perhaps a half dozen or so of "Carranza Secret Service men."

Fifty or More Witnesses Heard

The daily press reports have recorded the testimony given by the fifty or more witnesses who testified here in the open sessions, but there has been no summing up or review of this evidence, so a general statement of its larger aspects may not be amiss. The most impressive proven things are these:

First—That from its very inception the Carranza regime has been pro-German and violently anti-American; extending the open hand and a smiling welcome while encouraging the assassin to strike from behind the people of the one nation which made its existence possible and on whose favor it still depends for continuance.

Second—That the forty thousand Americans who were forced to flee for their lives from Mexico, leaving all they possessed in the world behind them, are not and never were the representatives of the "big capitalists," whom the Carranzista propagandists have unremittingly and untruthfully represented as being systematically engaged in an effort to provoke war with Mexico for purely selfish reasons. And it may be said here that the properties in Mexico owned or controlled by these "big capitalists" never have been so wholly abandoned, never have been left so entirely without protection, never have been left so absolutely at the mercy of so merciless a band of looters as were these forty thousand empire builders whom the Carranzistas by their crimes of omission and commission have driven out of their Republic. No; these were men of small means engaged in useful occupations in a country to which they had been invited and whose government had promised them protection, and who were increasing the prosperity of that

country by developing its resources and providing employment in new fields for hundreds of thousands of the poorest class of Mexicans. And their pleas for redress and justice to their own government and their own flag have gone unheeded to this day. But they are still Americans. Though they criticize the Administration and decry it as not truly representative, they yield to none in their patriotism and love of country.

Third—That while the Carranzistas hold the cities and towns of Mexico, the country at large upon which these cities and towns must depend largely for their living is under the control of roving bands of revolutionaries and bandits; that among the Federals and bandits alike the most brutal assassins and the most depraved and hardened criminals are selected or select themselves as generals and leaders. The witnesses examined have told of disorders—not in a few states or in isolated districts as the Carranza press would make it appear—extending over nearly all of Mexico. Their stories ranged from Yucatan through Campeche and Tabasco across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and up through the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaco, Mexico, Jalisco, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Sohauila and Durango. And always and everywhere it was the same story of the pillage or outrage or murder of Americans, or Americans who could save their lives only by falsely claiming to be Britons or Germans.

Fourth—That the Mexican Government, after professing a willingness to have Mexico investigated by the Fall Committee from the inside (where it could have controlled the witnesses and the movement of the committee as it has controlled the observation and routing of the so-called "trade excursions" which it has encouraged), and after having "invited" such investigation in vain, is at last really alarmed and is confessing both its guilt and its lack of good judgment by seeking to prevent through resort to terrorism the appearance before the committee of any and all of those who can most accurately describe the motives, its methods, and their results.

Duplicity, Treachery and Ingratitude

Nothing in history, according to the testimony, parallels in duplicity, in treachery and in ingratitude the policy of the Carranza government as exemplified by its course in forming, in financing and in arming the bands of assassins who operate under the "Plan of San Diego." It may be that in some mind more or less unbalanced in the Carranza entourage there developed the idea of creating a Napoleon of the Western World out of this former governor of the State of Coahuila and of invoking all the forces of disorder in this hemisphere and of enlisting them for this task; and the lure may have been, as it now is on a much smaller scale in Mexico itself, the opportunity of the Have-Nots to tear down and despoil and destroy the Haves. That is Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism in essence, and these isms are finding Mexico wonderfully fertile soil for their propagation today.

This "Plan of San Diego" was organized early in 1915, and its avowed purpose was to reconquer from the United States of America all that territory once Mexican but now embraced in the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. And at this time we had forced the retirement of Huerta, had recognized Carranza as President and believed ourselves to be at peace with Mexico.

"Plan of San Diego" Not Dead

That is all now a part of the history of the Rio Grande country and of the record of the Sub-Committee. But here is a part that is new, for it has been developed by the Sub-Committee here in San Antonio: The "Plan of San Diego" is not dead, not abandoned. It is alive, active, sponsored by the very same people for the very same purpose, seeking the same ends but by different means, and appealing to a larger field and a hundred million more people. It is using Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism as its driving force and hopes to destroy us by a com-

bination of the forces of evil and discontent that will produce revolution and overthrow the civilization that has developed the United States of America.

One is tempted to say that this is more extravagant even than the original of the "Plan of San Diego." Perhaps so. But consider Russia. And consider that in its working out the plan may ultimately align all of South America, Japan and Germany, or German colonists in Mexico and South America, against us. Of course, Mexico would go down in the rack and ruin of civilization, but she is very nearly at the bottom now and would not have so far to fall, nor would her fewer millions suffer as much.

And as to what the Germans have succeeded in doing and to what lengths certain members of the Carranza government will go consider this fact, also brought out in evidence before the Sub-Committee:

While we were at war with Germany Mario Mendez, Mexican Minister of Telegraphs, was under pay from Germany, receiving \$600 a month from Ambassador von Eckhardt, "through President Carranza," and it was a part of his duty for this pay to deliver to the German Ambassador copies of all messages sent by the United States to the American Ambassador in Mexico, and he performed his duty. And because of the sagacity and activity of other agents of von Eckhardt the Mexican leaders of the "Plan of San Diego" boast that fifty Mexican raiders on the Rio Grande could, were able to and did keep the 5,000 United States soldiers busy.

German influence caused the substitution of Bolshevism for armed raids into American territory, just as German influence brought about the spread of Bolshevism in Russia and the blood wave that has traveled in its wake there. The Sub-Committee has documentary evidence connecting the German influence with the spread of Bolshevism in the United States, and documentary evidence connecting President Carranza with this remodelled "Plan of San Diego."

It may be possible to obtain protection for American lives and American property in Mexico, witnesses before the Sub-Committee say hopefully, but not under the administration of Venustiano Carranza.

UNITED STATES POLICY BRINGING MEXICO TO CHAOS

Manuel A. Esteva, former Mexican Consul General at New York, who was examined by Francis J. Kearful, counsel for the sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation in Washington, declared that stable government and peace and order could not be assured in Mexico until a half million or more Mexicans, "the best people in Mexico," are permitted to return. Esteva was a consular representative of Mexico at New York, Philadelphia, and San Antonio, Texas, under the administrations of Porfirio Diaz, Madero and Huerta.

Esteva declared that the present policy of the United States toward Mexico tended to bring about a condition which would enforce armed intervention by this country.

"The policy of the United States is bringing Mexico to chaos," he said.

W. B. Loucks, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, President of the Tabasco Plantation Company, told of the ruin of property in Mexico representing an investment of upwards of \$2,000,000. J. H. Dickman, of Mountain Lake, Minnesota, representing the Associated Properties Plantation Company, told of the destruction of a banana

plantation owned by his company and representing an investment of about \$1,000,000.

Mr. Loucks said his company, which represents 2,600 stockholders scattered throughout the United States and Canada, had an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was invested in Mexico. At La Oxaquena plantation, in the state of Vera Cruz, he said the company owned 24,800 acres, of which 4,000 was cultivated in sugar cane. A modern sugar plant he said had been erected, and in 1912 the company was employing from 1,500 to 2,000 men in the busy season.

The plantation, he said, had just reached a point where it was doing a good business, when the American expedition against Huerta landed at Vera Cruz.

"Up to that time," said the witness, "we had had only the usual troubles encountered in a new enterprise. After the Vera Cruz incident conditions changed promptly. We couldn't do anything to satisfy the Carranza government. Our people were ordered out when Vera Cruz was occupied, and our whole operation was interrupted."

"When Carranza came into power," Mr. Loucks said, "there began a long series of extortions, and impositions, from bandits who operated in the district on one side and the government officials on the other."

"If we did not pay tribute to the bandits we were raided," he said. "If we did we were persecuted by the officials as friends of the bandits. We were between the upper and the nether millstones. It was an impossible situation."

Mr. Loucks declared that the position taken by President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan as to the protection of Americans in Mexico was responsible for the difficulties encountered by Americans there.

"The Mexicans know Americans will not be protected," he said, "and they take advantage of it."

The witness told of the destruction of the buildings at his plantation in rebel raids, and said the property was almost a total loss, except for the land itself.

John Lind, special representative of the President in Mexico, was active in support of Carranza, Mr. Loucks said. He told of the organization of the hemp monopoly in Yucatan, from which he said, Carranza received \$5,000,000 on its organization. He said John Lind's son was made the representative of the hemp combine in the United States.

"Do you believe the Mexican people can establish a stable government by themselves?" he was asked.

"I do not," he replied, "and they would not favor help from the United States under the present administration. There are two classes in Mexico. One hates the present Washington administration; the other fears it. Those that fear it are those that have supported it in the past and have found that it abandoned them. I mean Mexicans like those who helped the United States when we took Vera Cruz, and who found themselves later abandoned to the vengeance of the Mexican factions."

Mr. Dickman said that his company had operated a banana plantation in Vera Cruz, and had employed 300 men. It was doing business until 1916, when a rebel band drove off the men, burned the buildings and destroyed the banana grove. The land, the witness said, has gone back to the original jungle and the investment, representing the holdings of stockholders throughout the country, had been wiped out.

CARRANZA GRANTS TEMPORARY PERMIT

A temporary agreement between President Carranza and the American Oil Companies operating in Mexico was reached on January 22nd whereby the Mexican Government will issue provisional drilling permits good until the meeting of the Mexican Congress in September next. President Carranza in issuing the permits says:

"The President of the Republic has seen fit to decide that provisional permits shall be conceded to the oil companies that may petition for the drilling of wells upon the following basis:

"The permits will be valid only until the Congress of the Union enacts the Organic Law of the Constitutional Article 27. The permits that may be granted in the premises may cover all the wells that have been commenced or drilled since the first of May, 1917; also all the wells that may have been finished as well as those that now may be in the process of drilling.

"The irrespective petitions for permits to drill which the petroleum companies may present must contain the statement that the permits will not mean the acquisition of any new right nor the claim that the Mexican Government by the fact of issuing said permits abandons any right or legal principle which it may wish to sustain."

Commenting on the oil situation the *Wall Street Journal* in a Washington dispatch says:

"The pessimistic view which long has prevailed in Washington outside of the White House, as to the chance of peace and order being restored in Mexico, has not been dispelled by the agreement between the Carranza Government and the oil interests. Reports received in unofficial channels state that the decrees against the corporations which have brought oil operations to a halt, will be lifted until the Mexican legislature which meets September 1 can take up the question of the pending oil laws and the interpretation of the terms of the Mexican constitution, and these are accepted as accurate, although the State Department has not yet been advised.

"Many people, however, have found that a promise from the Carranza Government is not a substantial thing, and it is not without significance that the resignation of Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher occurred almost simultaneously with the agreement. The retirement of the American Ambassador is almost without a precedent, and was brought about only after years of endeavor convinced him that President Wilson had absolutely no fixed policy in regard to Mexico. Without a definite plan of operation, Mr. Fletcher found it entirely impossible to make any headway in dealing with the Carranza Government. Over a year has elapsed since Mr. Fletcher returned to Washington to report and receive instructions, and in that time the aggressions of the Mexicans have shown no signs of abating, nor has the Administration backbone given any indications of stiffening. It has become apparent that any continuation of diplomatic relations with Mexico under such conditions approach the farcial, and a diplomatist such as Mr. Fletcher, with 18 years of service behind him, could no longer remain in such a position.

"It can be said that the testimony of Mr. Fletcher before the House rules committee several months ago, when that body was inquiring into the Mexican situation, did not clearly show the views of the American Ambassador to Mexico. The traditions of diplomacy prevented the witness from speaking as freely as would have been possible had he been appearing in the role of a private citizen, and even though there was little in the testimony to show that Mr. Fletcher believed conditions were improving in Mexico, those close to him know that his personal views are even more strongly unfavorable toward the Carranza Government and he is convinced that the United States can not cope with the situation under the Administration's lackadaisical policy."

THE COMITY OF NATIONS

In 1924 the President of the United States while traveling along the Arizona-Mexican border line was kidnaped by a crowd of merry Mexican students led by Professor Francisco Villa.

The Secretary of State politely requested of one of the Mexican governments that he be released.

Professor Villa was asked by one of the governments to give up the distinguished gentleman.

But Professor Villa and his students were obdurate.

They needed four or five million dollars ransom money.

It was raised in a series of "Kidnap Drives" from the people themselves, thus avoiding all difficulty with our "neighbor republic."—*Life*.

WHERE THE WORLD GETS ITS OIL

George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in concluding an article, "Where the World Gets Its Oil," published in the *National Geographical Magazine*, says:

"This pioneering spirit should now lead American capital and American engineering to seek new sources of petroleum supplies in foreign fields for the benefit of the America of tomorrow. Nor can this be done without popular support, inspired by general appreciation of oil as our servant, a servant that works 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

"The 'open-door' policy is best for America and the world; encourage American capital to enter foreign fields and protect foreign capital wherever invested in our country. However, the spirit of reciprocity does not require that the United States shall always keep its own door of opportunity open to the nationals of all nations, irrespective of their attitude to Americans in the other parts of the world..

"The part our Government should take in planning to meet our future needs is to give moral support to every effort of American business to expand its circle of activity in oil production, so that it will be coextensive with the new field of American shipping.

"This may mean world-wide exploration, development, and producing companies, financed by United States capital, guided by American engineering, and safeguarded in policy because protected by the United States Government.

"Thus only can our general welfare be promoted and the future supply of oil be assured for the United States."

And still the wonder grows: With the Mexican dollar that used to be worth forty cents now worth in the market \$1.05, why should the bandits be so bold in demanding American ransom money?—*Savannah, Ga., News*.

Mexico would have us believe that Consular Agent Jenkins either kidnaped himself or corrupted some honest Mexican bandit to do it.—*Chicago News*.

Before proceeding to acquire Texas Mexico should remember that she'd get Bureson with Texas.—*Greenville, S. C., Piedmont*.

The bright side of the Mexican situation is that if war results the cost of living in this country may drop back to war-prices.—*Chicago Tribune*.

PRESENT PEACE IS A PEACE TO END PEACE

It is said in some quarters that Mexico is about to inform America that the present peace is a peace to end peace.—*Punch* (London).

ONLY TWO MEXICANS KILLED IN UNITED STATES WHILE 24 AMERICANS WERE MURDERED IN MEXICO

Immediately on the publication of the map and tabulation, prepared by the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico*, showing that 552 Americans had been murdered in Mexico within the last ten years, an attempt was made to combat its effects by Mexican propagandists by asking "How many Mexicans were killed in the United States within that time?"

This Association undertook to secure the information asked for by the pro-Mexican interests by requesting the information from the State Department. Under date of Jan. 8, the State Department replied:

"You are informed that President Carranza in his annual message read at the opening of the Mexican Congress on September 1, 1919, made specific reference to several causes of assaults and murders of Mexican citizens, alleged to have been committed in the United States, and with respect to which the Mexican Government, through its Ambassador at this capital, made representations to the Department of State.

Official records show that during the period from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1919, no less than twenty-four Americans were murdered in Mexico by Mexicans, and that only two Mexicans were killed in the United States during that time. Of the two Mexicans killed, one was shot by a policeman at Eureka, Utah, who was exonerated on the ground that he had acted in self-defense, and the other Mexican was shot by a border patrol on suspicion of being a deserter; Congress already having been requested by the U. S. Department of State to indemnify this man's family. No efforts whatever have been made by the Mexican Government to punish the murderers of the twenty-four Americans or to compensate their families.

The list of Mexicans killed and injured in the United States is taken from President Carranza's address on the opening of the Mexican Congress. As he had access to all the Mexican Government's records, it is fair to assume that his list is complete. No attempt has been made to list the Americans who have been beaten, robbed, and otherwise maltreated in Mexico, but hundreds of such cases exist.

The following is President Carranza's list of outrages committed on Mexicans in the United States from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1919:

Date	Name	Place	Nature of Outrage
1919			
April	David Cantu	Bartlesville, Okla.	Beaten and strung up to post.
April	Jose N. Cantu	Bartlesville, Okla.	Wounded.
May	Jesus Aguirre	Rockport, Tex.	Beaten and wounded.
July	M. Palma	Marfa, Tex.	Beaten and robbed.
July	Francisco Rosales	Washington, D. C.	Beaten (during race riots).
July	Anaclito Salezar	Eureka, Utah	Killed by policeman.*
July	Julio Carrasco	Los Adobes, Tex.	Killed by American patrol, on suspicion of being a deserter.†
August	Jose Blanco	Chicago, Ill.	"Attacked by mob" (during negro race riots).
August	Elizondo Gonzales	Chicago, Ill.	"Attacked by mob" (during negro race riots).

*"The policeman was absolved as it was said he was acting in self-defense."—Carranza, in the same address.

†"The United States Congress has been urged to approve a law compensating the family of Carrasco."—Carranza, in the same address.

Although there are twenty or more Mexicans in the United States to every American in Mexico, during the same period—September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1919—the following lists shows the number of Americans murdered in Mexico.

Date	Name	Place	Nature of Outrage
1918			
Sept. 18	Benjamin B. Weller	Tampico	Killed by Carranza Captain.
Nov. 21	Christian Hermsath	Valles, S. L. P.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Oct. 14	Harlow C. McLeod	Mexico City	Killed by A. Alvarez.
Oct. 18	George Skinner	Estancia, Mex.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Nov. 13	Mrs. W. H. Keenright	Chiapias	Starved to death while held prisoner by Zapatistas.
Nov. 22	William W. Blood	Vera Cruz, V. A.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Dec.	Unnamed American	San Luis Potosi	Killed by Carranzistas.
1919			
Jan. 17	Toribio Rodriguez	Ranchita, Mex.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Mar. 15	Oscar Wallace	Progreso, Coah.	Killed by Carranza Major and two other Mexicans.
April 8	Edward E. Morgan	Chivela Estate, Oax.	Murdered by armed Mexicans.
April 18	Edward L. Defourcq	Texuitlan, Puebla	Killed by Zapatistas.
April 28	Frank P. Gorham	Chamal, Tamps.	Cut to pieces by armed Mexicans.
May	Wm. Devote (Tovote)	Batuco, Son.	Killed by Yaquis.
May 22	H. S. White	La Cercada, Son.	Shot from ambush by armed Mexicans.
June 1	Miguel Otto	La Colorado, Son.	Mutilated and killed by Yaquis.
June 15	Ed. F. McClaren	Juarez, Chih.	Killed by Villistas.
June 16	John W. Correll	Colonia, Tamps.	Killed by armed Mexicans while protecting wife from outrage.
July 1	Leroy Moye	Tampico, Tamps.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
July 4	Hiram Hughes	Tampico, Tamps.	Killed by Carranza policeman.
July 7	Peter Catron	Valles, S. L. P.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
July 22	Unnamed American Girl	Paredon, Puebla	Kidnaped and outraged until she died.
July 31	R. A. Cunningham	La Paloma, near Matamoros, Mex.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Aug. 28	Adam Schaefer	Pinos, Zac.	Killed by armed Mexicans.
Aug. 30	H. S. McGill	Coapa, Chiapas	Shot from ambush by armed Mexicans and killed.

Partial records show that the robberies, woundings and attacks not resulting in death are in vastly greater proportion to the murders than the proportion in the list of injuries to Mexicans presented by President Carranza.

THINKS MEXICAN POLICY BUNGLED

By Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico

"The Mexican question so far as it relates to the present administration presents aspects of comedy and tragedy. In the definition and announcement of policy and in the character of the instruments employed to carry out that policy toward this unhappy country, which has now been in the grasp of anarchy for ten years, there are all the aspects of a farcical comedy.

"The policy of the administration—if by a stretch of the imagination it can be called a policy—was conceived in absolute ignorance of conditions in Mexico and the psychology of the Mexican people. It was assumed that there were some millions of people in Mexico struggling for liberty and for the establishment of real democratic institutions, and if the Wilson administration's mischievous and gratuitous interference in Mexican affairs had resulted in the establishment of order and of real democratic institutions it might have gone to the world and said: 'Look on this picture' (referring to the wicked Taft administration) and, 'on this,' (referring to its benevolent self). 'This was an administration which held commerce with the despotic government of General Diaz and frowned upon the struggles of the common people for liberty,' and 'this is an administration which answered the call of the submerged eighty per cent. of the Mexican population and has conferred upon Mexico real democratic institutions.'

No Struggle for Liberty

"The theory that there was any considerable body of people struggling for liberty in Mexico at the moment this administration initiated its policy is a grievous error which has laid a heavy burden of guilt upon those responsible for its announcement. There was no struggle for liberty impending. From the moment of the retirement of Diaz down to the present hour the disorders which have existed in Mexico sprang entirely from the rival ambitions of military or bandit chieftains, the result of whose control of Mexico has been an aggravation in the condition of the poorer classes and widespread desolation and suffering. But not only has the policy of the administration been utterly unsound and illogical but the instruments which it has employed in carrying out its policy have added to the farcical character of the different phases of our procedure.

"Beginning with William Bayard Hale and John Lind, followed by a procession of hastily selected and ill-equipped agents whose advice brought our government into periodic, spasmodic advances and retreats; in the use of brave words on one day and apologies therefor on the next; in invasions of Mexican soil for unsound reasons and refusals to invade it for sound ones, the administration finally reached the point where it was obliged to recognize a military autocracy, set up without the consent of the Mexican people and which in spite of its defiant and insulting attitude toward this government and its refusal to protect American citizens in Mexico has been sustained in power solely by our benevolent and 'helpful attitude.'

"Having set up this military autocracy it was obliged to guarantee it to the world by the appointment of an Ambassador and it selected for the post Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, who had been a useful and distinguished member of our Diplomatic service for many years. Notwithstanding the circumstances that we had by the ap-

pointment of an Ambassador announced to the world that satisfactory conditions existed in Mexico, Mr. Fletcher was not permitted to proceed to his post of duty for something like six months after the date of his appointment, and the period of his active representation in Mexico City was marked by episodes and by an attitude on the part of the Mexican Government and people which must have been profoundly irritating and confusing to a trained and conscientious diplomatic officer.

"Mr. Fletcher, on account of the peculiar situation which existed in Mexico City, the attitude of the Mexican Government, and the impossibility of accomplishing any results through diplomatic channels, was, as events went on, called to Washington and his presence there for now more than a year has furnished eloquent proof of the complete failure and breakdown of the administration's policy toward Mexico. Finally, as a result of the President's condemnation of the acts of his own Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, whose representative Mr. Fletcher was in the transaction with Senator Fall, Mr. Fletcher has been obliged to completely sever his connection with the administration and vacate the post of Ambassador to Mexico, thus robbing the so-called 'Mexican policy' of this administration of the last shreds of respectability.

"In a matter so serious and of such vast importance to the people of this country as the Mexican question the public are entitled to and should have an opportunity of reading Mr. Fletcher's letter of resignation. If this letter contains a note of warning and a confession of failure after seven years of duplicity and hypocrisy, the administration has no right to violate its own professions of 'pitiless publicity,' but should make public this last contribution to the catalogue of its errors in Mexico."

CHILI CON CARNE

But Mexico has had a big shake-up coming to her for a long time.—*Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.*

Mexicans appear to think that Americans make the very finest of targets.—*Rome, Ga., Herald.*

We note that the Mexican wizard who has a patent method for securing longevity has come away from Mexico to promote it.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Some day the Mexicans are going to kill one too many Americans.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Carranza is more afraid of Villa and associates than he is of the U. S. A.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The case of American Consular Agent Jenkins seems to be similar to that of the well known Irish gentleman by the name of Finnigan.—*Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.*

The news reports from Mexico are so wild and contradictory as to create the suspicion that they are sent out by some of Carranza's agents.—*Kansas City, Mo., Journal.*

The new Mexican slogan: "An American or two a week will do."—*Tulsa, Okla., World.*

The surprise to us in the matter is that Texas has not asked to be allowed to wipe Mexico off the map.—*Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appeal.*

As regards the Mexican situation, it is our opinion that the life of an American should be held as important as that of a thousand Americans, whether kidnapped and shot or sunk at sea.—*Dublin, Ga., Tribune.*

The more we read about Carranza, the more firmly we are convinced that the fool-killer has been overlooking Mexico.—*Norfolk, Va., Dispatch.*

If the Mexican editors think the United States acted hastily we imagine one of the worries of the Mexican tortoise's life must be showing up in police court every morning to answer to speeding charges.—*Macon, Ga., Telegraph.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN
RIGHTS IN MEXICO

347 Fifth Avenue Telephone Vanderbilt 1626
The Executive Committee

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CHARLES H. BOYNTON

NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 9, 1920

"WE WILL CLEAN UP MEXICO"

In a speech, delivered under the auspices of the Detroit Republican Club on January 29, Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, said in discussing the Mexican situation:

For ten years conditions in Mexico have called upon us for settlement. Hundreds of American citizens have been murdered; scores of American women have been outraged; untold millions of American property has been destroyed; and more than forty thousand Americans have been driven from that land of terror.

Our soil has been invaded and our people massacred in their own homes. Our flag has been insulted, our soldiers, sailors and officers killed, puny protests flouted and scorned. And the Mexican people themselves, torn and divided among bandit chieftains, are oppressed, starved and brutalized by a congeries of ruthless military despots.

The United States must clean up Mexico, and the next Administration—a Republican Administration—will clean up Mexico. For an entire decade the American policy toward that naturally rich and happy but shamefully impoverished and wretched country, has been as dishonorable as it was shortsighted, as cowardly as it was stupid. We righteously made war on Germany; yet we suffered from Germany fewer outrages—and none more ghastly—than we have suffered from Mexico. We righteously made war on Spain; yet we suffered from Spain fewer outrages and none more ghastly—than we have suffered from Mexico. It is doubtful if all the insults, indignities and injuries that led to every war we ever waged, all put together, greatly exceed in number and atrocity those that have been showered upon us from Mexico.

Nevertheless we do not intend to make war on that deviled and desolated land. We do not intend to make conquest of that inferno or subjugate its people. But we do intend to restore order in Mexico and to set up there a government of Mexicans, by Mexicans and for Mexicans that will safeguard life, property and industry; and to guide, supervise and protect that government in the discharge of these functions of orderly freedom. We do intend to do for Mexico what we did for Cuba; and to establish the same relations that exist between us and that now happy and prosperous island republic.

We are asked to accept mandatories in far away regions with which America has not and never did have anything to do—mandatories framed for us by foreign diplomats in secret conclave; yet here is a mandatory in an adjacent country with which America has and always had a great deal to do—a mandatory arranged by nature itself. And this is the mandatory we accept. We will take on Mexico. After we have finished that American job, will be time enough to consider non-American projects from five to ten thousand miles away.

W. O. JENKINS—WHO HE IS

W. O. Jenkins, the United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who has recently come much into the public view because of certain untoward incidents characteristic of the land in which he has for some years made his abode, is a Tennessean of the typical sort, one in whose lineage and all the incidents of early life have combined those biographical features found in the men of the staunch old Tennessee stock. His forebears were among the Lincoln county pioneers from North Carolina and Virginia, bearing names plainly of English origin. He was a graduate of the Morgan school at Fayetteville, and from that institution came to Vanderbilt University, where he had a place on the football team and made an excellent record in his classes. He married a Bell Buckle girl who was a "co. ed." at Vanderbilt, and the two went together to a foreign land, where, in spite of difficulties, he has made a remarkable business success and accumulated a considerable fortune.

He was a young man of the splendid physique that many young men reared in the central basin of Tennessee have, and in his classes in the university, an intimate friend says, "he made no grades under 99 and some of his grades were 100."

Tennesseans Knew Jenkins

All that Tennessee has to complain about in Mr. Jenkins is that he didn't remain at home and give his energies and fine business qualities to its development. He would have been greatly appreciated here.

These remarks concerning Mr. Jenkins have been inspired by the statements concerning him by his classmate at Vanderbilt, Dr. J. J. Tigret, of the University of Kentucky. Dr. Tigret is the son of the late Bishop Tigret of the Southern Methodist church. He is a Rhodes scholarship man of Oxford, England, and one whose intimate knowledge of the intellectual and moral worth of another man can be relied upon. He was Mr. Jenkins' intimate friend when the two were classmates at Vanderbilt, and has kept in touch with him in later years.

What Dr. Tigret says of his friend shows how absolutely impossible it is that Mr. Jenkins, who has suffered in person and in purse from Mexican lawlessness and malevolence, could be guilty of the charges of duplicity made against him by the Carranza government, that the Government at Washington holds as transparently absurd.

Mr. Jenkins, it appears, has done much in developing the cotton factory industry in Mexico. His work in this respect seems to have awakened small appreciation there. His wealth made him a target for the rapacity of the brigands, and his American citizenship has brought him the animosity of the Mexican government.

Tennesseans should feel a special interest in the Jenkins case and do what may be possible in effecting his freedom from embarrassment.

HISTORY FROM A PULLMAN CAR

State Senator R. M. Dudley, of El Paso, Texas, discussing a series of articles written by E. Fred Eastman on Mexico, and published in the *New York Call*, has written the following letter to the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico*:

I have just read with considerable interest, and some amusement, the article in the *New York Call*, dated, I believe, December 18th, by E. Fred Eastman, and it only illustrates the fact I have known for a long time, that some men can get on the tail end of a Pullman and take a trip over the country, then write a history of the world. I lived in Mexico for fourteen years, before making *this city* (El Paso) my home, and have had extensive dealings in the border states on both sides of the International line for many years, and I believe I know the sentiment and the wishes of the people on both sides pretty well.

I agree with Mr. Eastman in one thing, that the people in this section of the country do not want intervention, for intervention's sake, but without exception, we are praying for a time to come when the lives of Americans, and their property will have protection in Mexico, and the people in this section are for whatever is necessary to bring about that result.

Statistics show that about five hundred and fifty Americans have been murdered by Mexicans in Mexico since 1910, and in my own limited sphere of observation, I know of almost one hundred myself. I can count about twenty-three personal friends who have been murdered in Mexico; not killed in a brawl, or in a quarrel, but murdered, and in most cases because they were Americans. Mr. Eastman's statement that we Southwesterners say, that as many Mexicans have been killed on our side, as Americans in Mexico, is simply false. And when he represents as this article says, that the people in the Southwest, want nothing done, he certainly does not state facts. It is so amusing to me that a man who has spent two months, as this article states, in the great Republic of Mexico, and the tremendous states of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, can go back and give such detailed facts as he claims to give, while men who have spent their lives down here, would hesitate to make such positive statements on any subject. I have many personal warm friends among the Mexicans, and so has every American in this section of the country, but that does not blind us to the fact that Mexico today almost has no government. It can not protect its own citizens, much less the foreigner! and what is the sad part of it, a great many in authority only care to exploit the foreigner and care little else for him.

No, we do not want intervention unless that is required to protect our people who go down there under treaty rights, many of whom went there years ago when there was a stable government. Everything they possess in the world, as old age overtakes them, is down there and it does seem to me they are entitled to the protection of our flag. *I am just fool enough American to believe that our flag should protect an American whether it is in Bulgaria, Germany, New York, the Big Bend in Texas, or in Mexico.*

Such articles as Mr. Eastman's misrepresent the sentiments of the people down here, and I am sorry to see such prominence given them. I have made several inquiries here, and I can find no one who has ever met Mr. Eastman in El Paso.

SHOULD EITHER PUNISH OR RULE

Under the caption "Investigating Mexico," the *Chicago Tribune* prints the following editorial:

Occasional items in the Washington reports indicate that congressional committees continue to investigate Mexico. American witnesses who have escaped from degradation, injury, property loss, etc., in Mexico relate their stories. Congress fills the Record with them. Congressmen are lacerated by the narratives. And American life continues in Mexico upon its old terms and American policy rests on its old theories.

What is there to investigate about Mexico? Is Mexico a newly discovered land from which Americans rashly venturing in, escape if they may to tell the stories of cruelties done them by strange savages? If it were we'd clean it up, horrified that such a country could be beyond our southern border.

The American nation has two plain courses to take with regard to Mexico, and it will take neither. Either Mexico has a responsible government or it has not. If it has one it can be held responsible for the conduct of Mexicans. If it has no responsible government the United States should see that it has one.

The United States should either punish or rule. It should preserve American security by holding the Mexican government responsible or it should substitute something for the Mexican government.

AMERICANS AND CHINESE

ALL LOOK ALIKE IN MEXICO

More than one thousand Chinese who fled from Sonora, Mexico, to escape mob violence are afraid to return to their homes while sixty Chinese have been ordered expelled from the state by Governor de la Huerta, who charges that they are "pernicious foreigners." Their offense, according to the January 12 issue of the daily newspaper, *El Excelsior*, published in the City of Mexico, is that they stirred up the Chinese residents of Sonora to protest the order of deportation. Previous issues of this same newspaper reported the order expelling all Chinese from Sonora. This was some weeks ago. Mobs proceeded to put the order into effect before the officers could act and many Chinese were injured and some killed. Most of the thousand who fled from the state are reported by *Excelsior* to be in the states of Sinaloa and Jalisco awaiting the outcome of appeals to the Mexican federal government.

The original order expelling all Chinese from Sonora was not upheld by the supreme court of Mexico but at the time this decision was rendered the Chinese merchants of Sonora were in full flight. From the safe ground of adjoining states they are appealing to the federal government. And meanwhile the state of Sonora is seeking out the leaders in this movement of protest against violation of treaty rights to expel them on the ground that they are pernicious foreigners.

The original charge against the Chinese was that they monopolized the trade of the state and that they did not employ Mexican help. The issue of *Excelsior* which reports the latest developments in the anti-Chinese outbreak in Sonora quotes two prominent Mexicans, who had just arrived at the capital from Hermosillo, as saying that the action of the governor of Sonora has produced a very favorable impression "along the West Coast and in the United States."

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSION

La Opinion, one of the best known newspapers of Mexico, and published in Vera Cruz, has published the following interview with Andres Garcia, formerly Mexican consul at El Paso, Texas, and always regarded as a staunch friend of President Carranza:

Sr. Andres Garcia, who has been consul in El Paso, Texas, who is now in Mexico City, by reason of an incident which happened in El Paso, made a statement to the representatives of the Press on the situation in Mexico. Sr. Garcia said that the opinion of our Republic in the United States has undergone a radical change. The insinuation of certain elements to provoke armed intervention of the United States have been the means of turning public opinion favorably towards our country. It has been demonstrated plainly that the work of the enemies of our government, Mexican citizens as well as foreigners, has been based upon perfidy, as they were unable to accomplish the iniquitous exploitation of our various natural riches, so they dedicated themselves to a work of obstruction.

The American public, in accord with their own principles, once more have given our government right and have thrown from their midst spurious transactions of the Mexican reactionaries who, under cover of the American flag, have tried to make of Mexico a source of their riches and with the loss of their own nationality. Even apart from the machinations of the Yankee capitalists, who have large interests in our country, the industrious populace of the United States are firm in this opinion to have no war with our country and, consequently, have mostly supported the policy of President Woodrow Wilson, which tends to maintain the greatest harmony in his relations with Mexico.

CLEVELAND'S FIRMNESS NEEDED

William A. Law, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., in the Business and Financial Outlook bulletin, of his bank, says:

The Mexican situation calls for firm handling of the sort that might be expected from Great Britain if 551 of her subjects had been ruthlessly murdered or destroyed. It does not require much imagination to picture what would happen if the British Government was called upon to deal with a situation of that kind. Americans have vast interests in Mexico which must be intelligently looked after by a government determined that its subjects should enjoy equal protection with those of other countries. The Mexican question in this country has become a continued source of annoyance which could be easily avoided if we used a little of the Grover Cleveland firmness in upholding the dignity of the American people. It is to be hoped that 1920 will witness a settlement of the Mexican question along lines which will compel the admiration of that large portion of the world which holds up our diplomacy as expressed in this case to derision and scorn. A five billion dollar budget country ought to be able to say that its soul is its own when its citizens are brow-beaten and their property confiscated by an unscrupulous but cowardly neighbor.

MEXICO CITY SCHOOLS STILL CLOSED

"When the municipal government (of the City of Mexico) took charge of public instruction there were 226 schools including elementary and superior schools. Today there are scarcely ninety-eight," says a special article in the January 7 issue of *El Universal*, a morning newspaper published in the City of Mexico.

"In our grandfathers' times," continues *El Universal*, "teachers were paid by subscription. In 1876 municipal government took over the schools and chaos resulted. In 1896 the federal government took over public instruction to introduce system. In 1917, under the new Mexican constitution the schools again passed under the jurisdiction of the municipal government. Since then there has been irregularity in payment of salaries to teachers. In 1917 the enrollment was 71,355; in 1919 the enrollment was 47,148. Private subscriptions have prevented the closing of even more schools.

"In 1918 there were sixty-two high schools maintained by the government of the Federal District. Today twelve remain. Ten of these receive no aid from the government.

"In the different municipalities of the district the situation is:

	No. of Schools in 1917	No. of Schools in 1919
Tacuba	15	6
San Angel	9	12
Atzacotzalco	16	2
Tacubaya	22	0
Cuajimalpa	5	1
Coyacan	11	9
Zochimilco	36	0
Tlalpam	9	0
Guadalupe Hidalgo	19	12
Mexico	20	2

El Universal states that of the schools remaining many are receiving private subscriptions and some are operated by a charge of twenty-five centavos weekly per pupil. These charges are paid by the parents. Most of the teachers have salaries due them for one to five months.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The *Manufacturers' Record* published a personal letter to its editor from a "prominent American who spent many years of an active life in Mexico and who is a close student of world affairs," of which the following is an excerpt:

"This letter is not as warlike as it may appear; it is written to accentuate the need of being firm, just, honorable, and also the need of showing ourselves capable of being all these, by force if necessary, in order to put an end to friction that is embittering peoples on both sides of the border, that is fanning fires of national hatred that should be extinguished; that is leading us to international complications that will be the more bloody in their consequences the longer this problem remains unsettled.

"It is written in the spirit of peace on earth, good-will to men; for I am sure that more than 90 per cent. of our people are ready and willing to take Mexico by the hand as a brother, if Mexico will let us. I am sure that the great bulk of the American people have not the least desire to take Mexico nor anything that belongs to Mexico; but we cannot let these disturbances go on, with the menace of involving us finally in another world war—for it is well understood that the case is developing along lines that point toward so serious a possibility as that. Those who profess to scoff at this idea do so either against their own inner conviction or in ignorance of facts that are in the possession of many of the leading public men in this country.

"The peril in the situation seems all the greater when it is observed how persistent Mexico has been of late in her efforts to goad us to take military action. There was something more than humor in the editorial comment the other day in one of the great dailies of New York, which averred that 'It would be a pity to accommodate a nation so eager to go to war as Mexico.' However, unless we do take effective action soon, and work out a solution of the problem in a judicious manner, we may be forced into the offensive, and under circumstances that might provoke complications where we would prefer to avoid them. We cannot drift. The time has come when we must intelligently and firmly solve this Mexican problem."

COMMITTEE WILL HEAR ALL

That Senator Fall intends that the humblest American citizen shall be given a fair hearing before his committee is shown by P. W. Warner, who owns a farm near Tampico, Mex., and who is now in San Antonio, Texas, to appear before the committee. Efforts have been made to show that the Fall Committee is interested in hearing the stories only of the big corporations with properties in Mexico.

"Largely I think, because most of the testimony has been thus far by oil men and representatives of large interests the people have gotten the idea that this is all a fight on the part of big capitalists to exploit Mexico," said Mr. Warner. "The fact is where there is one oil man or big capitalist interested in Mexico there are probably one hundred persons of small means interested. The Washington hearings were mostly of the big fellows. The hearings here at San Antonio and throughout the Southwest, I am informed, will be one of the ordinary middle class people.

"Like hundreds of others I went in there on the invitation of the Mexican government, printed literature having been circulated. We bought land that had never known cultivation and we improved it and farmed it and gave work to hundreds of the poorer class of Mexicans. Now we are driven from our homes and a man who has just passed through that section tells me that where there were many big fine modern dwellings erected by Americans, there is now nothing. Everything has been torn down. And the Mexicans have done nothing with the land since.

"I am certain this testimony will be brought out here because I am acquainted with these people, many of whom are waiting here in San Antonio to get an opportunity to appear before the committee, and hope eventually to go back to their property, and I know their experience."

**NOT MURDERED,
ONLY MALTREATED**

From New York Sun.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Japan has decided to withdraw her warships from Fuchow, China, where they were sent some weeks ago owing to the maltreatment of Japanese subjects, according to information received here by the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference.

Advices from Peking received last week stated it had been announced there that the Japanese Government would withdraw its warships from Fuchow as soon as the situation warranted this action.

JAPANESE NOW PERSONA GRATA

La Razon of San Luis Potosi, under date of December 27, 1919, prints the following dispatch:

The conflict provoked, a short time back, by Col. Cantú, Governor of Lower California, who tried to prevent the entrance of Japanese in that portion of our Republic, has been solved in a satisfactory manner. Owing to the mediation of the Minister from Japan and the Secretary of Foreign Relations, the Japanese will not be molested in the future, and they will be given free entry into that country. It has been ordered that those who are already residents of Lower California, should not be driven out as it was intended.

This step taken by the government is considered highly judicious and politic.

“THE SAME SICKENING STORY”

The *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph* published the following editorial under the above caption:

A London editor remarked the other day that if many more American citizens were killed in Mexico our government would send a sharp note declaring that any repetition of the outrages would inevitably elicit further correspondence. The satire was not unjustified. To the man in the street has not our government's policy with regard to Mexican outrages against our people seemed to consist merely of one note after another without, apparently, ever getting under the hide of Carranza or any other representative of a supposedly responsible government?

The Jenkins incident seemed about to lead to some definite, strong action under Secretary Lansing's unexpected initiative when he was suddenly called off. Not all were ready to follow Senator Fall's demand for a severance of diplomatic relations, but even this gesture had its effect, if temporary, on Carranza and his crowd. A different tone was observed in communications from Mexico City. But the sudden reversal of the stern attitude of our government made the situation worse than ever. It tended to confirm the opinion which, we are told, obtains in Mexican official circles, that Uncle Sam is the champion bluffer and does not mean what he says.

Now comes word of the murder of two more Americans, who were pursuing their legitimate business in the Tampico district where Carranza supposedly rules. And once more there is the familiar dispatch from Washington, so familiar indeed in its wording that any experienced newspaper man could have written it from memory: "Instructions have been sent to the American embassy in Mexico City to urge the Mexican government to bring about the capture and punishment of the murderers." Representatives of the company which employed these murdered Americans, interviewed in New York, declined to discuss the tragedy "because of fear of reprisals on others of our employees still in Mexico." If this is not the depth of humiliation for citizens of a sovereign nation, what is?

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION NOW

Every American citizen into whose hands a copy of this Bulletin may fall, who is in sympathy with the purposes of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico as set forth herein, is urged to manifest that sympathy by filling out and mailing the application for membership below to the office of the Association at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York. Associate members are as welcome as active members.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

.....1920
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO,
347 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby applies for { Active } membership in the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, and agrees to remit one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in the case of Active, ten dollars (\$10.00) for Supporting, and one dollar (\$1.00) for Associate membership, as dues per calendar year, when notified of election to such membership.
(Indicate which class)

Name
Address
City and State.....
Nature of Interests Involved.....
.....
.....

NOTE: Applications of corporations and partnerships should give the name of the officer or partner making the application.

Classify "Nature of Interests Involved" under heads of either Petroleum and Petroleum Refining, Mining and Smelting, Bankers and Security Holders, Agricultural and Cattle, Transportation, Industrial, Labor, Commercial Trading, or any other head not included in the foregoing.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Journal of Religious Co-operation and Inter-Church Activities

Vol. III

FEBRUARY, 1920

No. 2

Federal Council Urges Application of Christian Principles to Our Relations With Mexico

THE appointment of a joint international commission to study the tangled relationships of the United States and Mexico is called for in a set of resolutions passed at the January meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Federal Council is not alone in suggesting this step toward better relations with Mexico, as the same proposal has previously been made by a committee of prominent Mexican editors, and has received the hearty backing of Dr. Lyman Abbott in the *Outlook*. The Church Peace Union is already providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to confer with a committee of Mexicans in case Washington fails to act in the matter. The action of the Federal Council looks toward co-operation with the Church Peace Union, which represents not only the Protestant constituency but Roman Catholics and Jews as well.

The Federal Council's Committee on Mexico has been studying the subject of our relations with that republic for some months and recently representatives of the Committee were in conference with Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher in Washington. The Chairman of the Committee is Rev. Charles L. Thompson of New York City, and the other members, representing various religious organizations with headquarters at New York City, are Mr. G. I. Babcock, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., Rev. G. B. Winton, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, Rev. A. W. Halsey, Rev. A. G. Lawson, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, Rev. S. G. Inman, Rev. F. P. Turner, Rev. H. C. Herring, Rev. C. S. Detweiler, Rev. L. C. Barnes, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, Rev. Harry Farmer.

The resolutions are as follows:

To the Churches of the United States:

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America earnestly urges that the present strained relations between Mexico and

the United States be accepted as a summons to fresh study of the principles which should govern international relations, and to vigorous effort for securing the application of those principles in the existing situation. The responsibility of the Church of Christ for such study and effort ought everywhere to be profoundly felt. Hers is the message of the Cross which alone can guide men in the way of peace. Hers is the duty of guarding the rights of the weak and rebuking the arrogance of the strong. Hers is the obligation to witness unceasingly to the supremacy of those spiritual forces which shall bring in the final triumph of the Kingdom of God.

In the effort to bear their share in this responsibility, the members of the Administrative Committee submit for the consideration of their fellow Christians the following statement of principles and proposals in the hope that they may be of service to all who seek in this hour of grave possibilities to serve the cause of international justice and good will.

1. The obligation of patience and self-restraint is one which rests upon all peoples alike. Intemperate speech, sweeping assertions, insistence upon technicalities, in whatsoever nation found, are fundamentally evil and productive of evil. They destroy the power of clean thinking. They bar the way to pacific settlement of disputes. They stir the passions of the nation in which they arise and the nation toward which they are directed.

America's Greater Obligation

2. Upon the people of the United States rests in a peculiar way the duty of keeping in full view the responsibilities which must be assumed by a nation which is strong, populous and wealthy. Although Mexico and the United States stand upon a footing of entire equality in that each is an independent and sovereign nation, it is plain that a nation of a hundred millions of people and unbounded material resources appears in an unworthy light if it does not show a spirit of large-minded fairness toward a nation of fifteen millions with vastly less resources.

3. It is equally clear that the law of Christ calls for instant, repeated and open-minded conference concerning any point of difficulty which may arise. Just as two men have no right to accuse one another of injustice until face to face they have sought amicable understanding, so two nations must not come into antagonism until the possibilities of patient personal conference have been exhausted. The interchange of diplomatic notes is a necessity for certain purposes of international life. It, alone, can never attain those deeper and more delicate results which are required for the maintenance of a fraternal international order.

Lessons from the Recent War

4. While the resort to armed force may sometimes be necessary for the defence of national integrity or vital interests, it should always be regarded as a last resort

to be accepted with reluctance when every other expedient has failed. The dark years from which we have just emerged have taught us with sinister clearness how frightful are the infamies and how immeasurable the horrors which war breeds. All right-minded men in Mexico and the United States should set themselves resolutely against all thought of war and devote themselves instead to the securing of just and sound relations between these nations.

5. Both Mexico and the United States should accept loyally and sincerely the fundamental Christian law of service. Neither should be asking what it can get from the other or what it can require the other to do. Each should seek to serve the world. Neither nation is absolved from this obligation by the delinquency of the other. Difficult as is the pathway thus pointed out, and widely divergent from the evil precedent of past days, it affords the only hope for a better world order.

Four Proposed Remedies

6. As an immediate expression of these principles we suggest:—

- a. That leaders of Christian thought use all available means for bringing to the public consciousness the gravity of the issues involved and the spirit in which they should be met.
- b. That in all suitable ways the newspapers of the nation be urged to use their influence to secure fair, patient, and broad-minded understanding of Mexico by the United States and of the United States by Mexico.
- c. That through the work of a joint commission or such other means as the two governments may agree upon, a careful review may be made not only of the specific occasions of recent controversy but also the whole field of mutual relations and the methods by which reciprocal justice and good will may be secured.
- d. That matters of dispute upon which agreement cannot be reached be referred to impartial arbitrators with due guarantees for the carrying into effect of their awards.

Foreign Missions Council at New Haven Approves \$100,000,000 Budget for 1920

NEARLY three hundred members and other delegates, representing fifty-eight mission boards and other agencies, attended the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at New Haven, Conn., January 13-15. The sessions were presided over by Mr. James M. Speers, a New York layman who is active in various interdenominational causes. Rev. Stephen J. Corey of Cincinnati was elected President for the coming year.

The meeting was devoted to consideration of practical plans for the carrying out of the enlarged foreign mission program. Reports were presented from the various committees, such as the Committee of Reference and Counsel, the Emergency Committee of Co-operating Missions, the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America and the Committee on Religious Needs of Anglo-American Communities. Rapidly increasing service is being rendered by the continuation committees in such coun-

tries as China and Japan. A budget for the year of over \$100,000,000 for the Interchurch World Movement was approved.

Mr. J. H. Oldham, of Edinburgh, editor of the *International Review of Missions* and Secretary of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, and Captain J. W. Gunning of Holland, representing the missionary interests of the Netherlands churches, were guests of the conference.

Federal Council Urges Prompt Action by U. S. Government on Behalf of Starving European Countries

Prompt action on the part of Congress in procuring food relief for the starving countries of Europe is urged by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in the following action of its Administrative Committee:

RESOLVED: that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby appeals to the Congress of the United States and to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives particularly, to act promptly and favorably upon the proposals for securing food relief to the needy European countries, especially Poland, Austria, Hungary and Armenia. Due to serious transportation difficulties, to partial failures of crops and to unavoidable delays in the re-establishment of economic interchange in Europe and the Caucasus, a serious condition of food shortage exists.

The situation, according to direct and authoritative information, in the hands of the Federal Council, is already desperate and will grow worse during the winter months which remain.

The Federal Council is of the opinion that this urgent relief should be granted by America in this practical manner, and that action should be taken at once.

Church Federation in Action Drives Organized Vice From California

A little over three years ago the officers of the Sacramento Church Federation initiated a movement for the securing of a Red Light Abatement act in California, modeled on the similar law which had proved effective in the state of Iowa. The church people had a hard fight to secure the adoption of this measure, but when the bill became a law the fight was speedily carried into the midst of the enemy's camp and the notorious "Barbary Coast" of San Francisco was cleaned up by the officers of the law assisted by special agents of the anti-vice organization of the church people of California. Under the leadership of this organization, the brothels were driven out county by county, the last stronghold to be attacked being the lumber camps in the northern part of the state. News has just come of the closing of the final segregated district of the Siskiyou lumber region and California churchmen are rejoicing over the fact that their state is now reasonably clean from this worst of parasitical evils.

BULLETIN
of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
for the
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

Vol. I

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1920

No. 9

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO BY MEXICANS

The charge is constantly reiterated by Carranza apologists that stories about bandit operations, murders, robberies, defalcations, train-wrecking and other conditions of unstable government in Mexico are "greatly exaggerated and traceable to propagandists," and claiming the chief offenders to be "so-called associations for the protection of American rights in Mexico."

The greater part of the information upon which this Association bases its statements of conditions in Mexico is obtained from the Mexican newspapers. The translations submitted are guaranteed to be accurate and the originals are on file for inspection.

The *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico* presents plain, unvarnished truths and is willing that the demand for the protection of American lives and properties in Mexico should rest upon them. All of the truths cannot be presented at one time, but the Mexican newspapers daily present enough of the story to give the lie direct to assertions made by the Carranza propagandists.

Every channel open to the Mexican government has been utilized in its dissemination of false and misleading statements as to real conditions. Its diplomatic agents have been the source of much of this distorted information—moving picture films have been staged with studied preparation to show conditions as the Mexican government wishes the people of the United States to believe exist—individuals have been engaged to aid in this work—all with the purpose of painting the picture the Carranza government desires.

Is it not the duty of this Association as well as that of every American citizen to offset foreign propaganda in this country intended to mislead the American people? We feel it to be our patriotic duty to present the matter as we know it to be.

By showing you Mexico through Mexican glasses it is our hope that those who wish to know the truth about conditions as they are, may learn it from the Mexicans themselves and draw their own conclusions.

Here is what some of Mexico's leading newspapers say about conditions existing there:

Gen. Alvarado Obregon, a candidate to succeed to the presidency of Mexico at the coming elections, in a public speech as published in *Excelsior*, said:

"While justice is measured by money in our country, it will never be within the reach of men who live on a salary which is enough only to buy a plate of beans. I have here concrete cases of the lack of justice in our country. As long as the penal colony of the Marias Islands is not large enough to hold the poor men who were put there for the crime of stealing a centavo or a bit of bread, there is no one competent to judge the bandits and shameless men who drive through the streets in luxurious automobiles, fruit of their systematic robberies, thanks to the witnesses having been assassinated in the cells of the penitentiary.

"There will be no justice in Mexico while the school-teachers have to live on the charity of the public, while the mistress of some magnate passes them, flaunting her jewels and finery.

"There will be no justice in Mexico while the money of the nation is being squandered to maintain debaucheries in adulation of public officials and to embarrass the public.

"There will be no justice in Mexico while there are millions of widows and orphans without bread."

Discussing this same subject, *El Universal* says, editorially:

Justice suffers from paralysis. There are several thousand files of papers bearing on cases without legal procedure in the Supreme Court, in so much that owing to the changes and going and coming of employees, have been lost. A multitude of individuals are imprisoned for months without having the official reason for their detention.

There exists a complete disorder in the Department of Justice

"Meanwhile," a certain lawyer expressed himself to one of our reporters, "the application of justice is a myth."

IT MAY BE LOADED



Los Angeles, Cal., *World*, December 2, 1919

"Governors and Generals Who Buy Haciendas" is the subject of a satirical editorial in *El Heraldo de Mexico*, a leading newspaper of Mexico City which is controlled by Gen. Salfador Alvarado, who was once a general and a governor under the Carranza regime and is now an avowed candidate for the presidency of Mexico. The editorial says:

We were informed several days ago by telegraph that General Augustin Millan, Governor of the State of Mexico, had bought an extensive property in the State of Vera Cruz, for the sum of 600,000 pesos. Today, one correspondent in Guanajuato told us that the governor of that State—a general also, Sr. Frederico Montes, bought the hacienda "Presa Landeta," where a relative of his, an engineer, is now undertaking important hydraulic works, in which the proprietor is investing large sums of money aside from the price paid for the property.

The number of revolutionary commanders who are large landowners is being increased by the above-mentioned generals and governors who collect splendid annual rents from their country estates, where the greater part of the troops under their command are put to work—realizing in this manner a very fine business. By this, there can be no doubt that many constitutionalist commanders, now seem to be rich property owners, even millionaires. Nobody knows when or how they have been acquired such fortunes, which, judging by the investments made, appear to have been acquired in a short time.

The purchase of properties by the commanders of the army in active service seems to coincide with the disappearance of farming implements, seeds and cattle from the zones in which their troops operate. All the men who live in the country and who have been robbed, undoubtedly can believe that all that was theirs goes to furnish the properties of the military commanders.

Nevertheless, we do not believe any of this to be exact and we think that these commanders are too honorable to accomplish such things. The worst of it is that the soldiers will be the target for these false accusations, without being responsible for them.

Continuing, the editorial suggests that for the "prestige of the national army" these commanders and even those who are retired "refrain from investing their savings in haciendas" and that if they "want to dedicate themselves to agriculture" they should "ask their discharge from the president of the republic."

"The Terrible Year"

In an editorial review, under the caption "The Terrible Year," *Excelsior* says:

"Terrible inheritance, in fact, has the dead 1919 left to the scarce born 1920. Alive yet the focus of revolution, alight the torch of revolt, sovereign and all embracing the specter of banditry, the problem of pacification as yet unsolved; as are also unsolved all the local antagonisms, village strife, provincial hatreds; which convert each state into fertile field for all sorts of odiums and ambitions; and also in byways, where the thirst of dominion and the instinct of rapine have an ample opportunity to contest in endless engagements. A poor seed indeed for national peace is this ferment of desires! And how can peace be established on a base of absolute absence of all notion of discipline? On a platform that has as a foundation the triumph of violence?"

"The sources of national strength, the only ones that could change the fearful destiny to which we seem condemned—Capital and Labor—are being debilitated with inconceivable rapidity, and this process is now accelerated by the representatives of the latter of these two national forces who have launched into a suicidal war, spirited on by vulgar agitators as well as seduced by an insensate and anarchistic legislation, product of a group of individuals devoid of all mental capacity or idea of their responsibilities.

"Product also of our financial situation is that of our Treasury Department, which, say what we will, with receipts augmented by an exorbitant taxation and serving itself of the expedient of not paying their remunerations to the school teachers and discounting the wages of other government employees, finds itself in a prostrate condition in spite of all. With no credit in the exterior and, therefore, unable to negotiate a loan that would put at our disposal funds indispensable for purposes of reconstruction; with no credit in the

interior on which to base an issue of government paper money to relieve the stringency felt in the money market, we find ourselves minus the two principal sources to which appeal is made in a crisis. All this culminates in a wave of dissolution which has invaded all the governmental circles; and in the meanwhile the most convinced revolutionists of those who fought against Huerta, now proclaim the absolute failure to the Carranza revolution, and what is still worse, the fall of Justice.

"This is the inheritance that the year 1919 leaves to its successor.

Elections Portend Terrible Extremes

"Happy, however, would be the year 1920 if it had only these problems to face, if it had not before it other and more profound abysses! We know only too well that the actual situation and the current problems are as nothing and have no importance, in comparison to the terrible extremes which are expected, fatally and necessarily engendered by the electoral campaign which presents itself, as never heretofore, pregnant of violence. We can see before us an epoch of turbulence and agitation compared to which, perhaps, what the Republic has gone through in the last ten years may be as nothing. Under the guise of a democratic movement, which does not exist, politicians and demagogues will erect sundry factions, and with only public indifference to contend with, will present an electoral farce.

"And, as we have just seen, governmental action will be imperative and decisive on all lines, so with the state governors, so with the senators and representatives. On another occasion we have said that the government and only the government will control most absolutely, in fact, 'make,' the elections, thus 'making' or 'breaking' whom it pleases. Why cry 'Fraud?' Facing the electoral fraud stands the popularity fraud. In this Dead Sea of the public will everything is Fraud.

"Mr. Obregón and his friends can appreciate it, they have before them the elections for the Permanent Commission of Congress. A step more and we will hear the cry of 'Sauve qui peu' (Let him who can, save himself). The 'Machine' has commenced to work, that great 'Machine' which dominates all wills.

In the meanwhile the difficulties of the government with the United States continue on the same footing. We manage to get through one zone of troubled waters only to find ourselves in another, and as soon as one dark cloud is dissipated another is to be seen on the horizon. We feel compelled to join Mr. Alvarado in his opinion that it is impossible for Mr. Wilson to avoid listening to the popular clamor in the United States, much as he may desire to continue the policy he has up to now followed with regard to Mexico. We have already seen that even the opinion of the Democratic Party is divided on this question, even so that the ideas of Senator Fall are shared by Secretary Lansing. And as if this was not enough, in this same year of 1920 the Presidential elections take place in the United States, elections that are to have such an important influence on our future. Because no matter if the Republicans or Democrats triumph, the formula of 'Watchful Waiting' may be considered at an end in November of 1920."

Justice Dragged to the Ground

Excelsior, referring to the refusal of the government to permit bull fighting and lotteries, says:

Never has there been more unrestrained gambling nor a greater quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed, nor more smoking of opium and "marihuana." High military commanders, financial officials and newly made rich by revolutionary "fiat," gamble the troop assets, the income of the supposed public offices and "findings" of all kinds.

Delinquency has never been greater. Crimes and misdemeanors are abundant, but processes and condemnations never see light.

Justice has been dragged on the ground. The present government, which boasted of satiating the "hunger and thirst" of which Justo Sierra spoke, has done nothing more than administer to us "appetizers" and dry our throats.

To our tax collectors, administrators of public funds, there is no need to speak of cleanness of administration, but of artful management of the public money, of defalcations which sum up into millions and general impunity for the prevaricators.

Graft is legion; the graft of the National Railways, of the "Caja de Prestamos," the "Reguladora del Henequen," the railways of Yucatan, and God only knows how many more

which may come to light, that is, if they are permitted to do so.

There is no credit; a monetary menace is imminent; there exists a chaos in the general and local elections, and a universal tumult is evident.

And in the midst of this disturbance, an angelic voice is raised against our immorality and our prostitution, that the bull fights should be prohibited and the gambling houses should not be reopened. They judge us as overflowing with vices and immorality. This is a confession which condemns the system of administration.

Is it possible that they prefer to starve teachers in preference to re-establishing this inoffensive game of chance, which if it does not give satisfaction, at least causes illusion and gives hope, and which could by its income provide for the subsistence of the school teachers.

Incredible as this seems, it is so. We will have gambling houses ad libitum, gaming pits in abundance and houses of assignation for the asking.

We will also have lying administrators, defalcating cashiers and paymasters, privileged generals, thieves in the Avenue Madero, members of the "Grey Automobile" crew in the streets and open places, in fact all that will harm us, make us blush with shame, dishonor us, and bring us into ridicule.

But, we will have no bull fights and no lotteries! This is what is meant when we say, choking one's self on a grain of bird-seed.

Existence of Bolshevism Undeniable

In referring to the denial of existence of Bolshevism in Mexico, by Luis Cabrera, *Excelsior* says, editorially:

Sir Alfonso Cabrera recently informed the Secretary of State that there is not one Bolshevist in the whole State of Puebla, and if one should try to enter, he would be prevented from doing so. We, with proof in our hands can say to Sr. Cabrera that he has either forgotten the publication, under his protection, in Puebla, of a newspaper which is called "Resurgimiento" (Resurrection) which is a member of the "Sindicalista Confederation of Puebla" or he has deliberately intended to mislead the government. The newspaper among other things says:

"What have the soviets done to give comfortable homes to the people? Millions of people who were very poor in Russia, lived in pig-pens alongside of millions of palaces and regal homes, scarcely ever inhabited. The soviets said 'It is not right; those who built the best homes should have the right to live in them!' The humble people, therefore, took possession of them. In Russia, hundreds of millions of poor people now live in decent, comfortable homes."

If this is not called Bolshevism, will Sr. Cabrera please tell us what we may call it?

Referring to the statement of the government that the State of Puebla is in "a state of peace," *Excelsior* says editorially that "the worst of the affair is that tomorrow of the day after, we will be informed from Vera Cruz that, they, in turn are enjoying a state of peace, owing to the fact that the bandits have been driven into Puebla. So it goes, not only in Puebla, but in all the republic for ten years. All the military heads proclaim themselves as victors and announce themselves as deserving of being called heroes of peace. But when it comes to showing the efficiency of their deeds, it can be plainly seen that this has not lasted more than twenty-four hours.

As late as January 19, 1920, *El Heraldo de Mexico* protested in no uncertain words of the application of the "ley fuga," which it declared was being invoked by the military authorities, who ridiculed the decisions of the federal judges.

Censorship of all telegraphic communications in Mexico is the cause of bitter complaint by *El Heraldo de Mexico*:

"The censors have instructions from the foreign office to eliminate from all messages to the press anything which in their judgment might cause a bad impression on the public.

In brief, don Mario Mendez, director of telegraphs, has ordered that the use of the wires shall not be granted for the

following messages: those which treat of assaults, robberies, train wrecks, combats in which the government forces are defeated, any sort of information showing the bad conduct of a government official, complaints against military chiefs. And as though that were no sufficient, instructions are also given that any class of message which might have the appearance of being critical of the censorship or governmental officials, shall be passed to Emilio Torres to be reviewed in the central office."

Censorship of Telegraph Very Strict

The proof that this statement of the censorship is approximately correct, is clear to the reader of Mexican newspapers, because sensational bandit raids such as that against Gomez Palacio and Lerdo on February 2, in which Mr. Joseph E. Askew was kidnapped by Villistas are reported by mail. The first account of that raid was printed in the issue of February 4 and 5 in the City of Mexico and showed on its face that it was a "local story" obtained from travellers who had just arrived from Torreon.

El Heraldo de Mexico said the government had ordered all the theatres in the capital not to permit "joking references to the fractional paper currency recently issued and which the people refuse to accept.

This newspaper also reports that following the example of the Mexican Government, the rebel leader, Guillermo Meixuetro, who controls the town of Miahuatlan, has issued \$15,000 worth of fractional paper currency indenominations of five, ten, twenty and fifty cents, signed by the Chamber of Commerce of that place.

The newspapers of the City of Mexico have announced that they will fight to the last ditch an attempt made to increase their taxes very materially. Some of the newspapers assert that this is an attempt on the part of the government to destroy the independent press. The concluding paragraph of an open letter to the government signed by ten newspapers says: "Henceforth, without any intention of an act of rebellion, we represent that we will under no condition pay the tax and that we will exhaust every means which the law grants us to impede the carrying out of an order which is in open conflict with the most rudimentary principles of the freedom of the press."

Military Power Preponderant

Commenting on the preponderance of military power over that of the civil authorities, *El Heraldo de Mexico* says:

"The methods constantly used by the military authorities with orders from the courts signifies an unheard of disregard for civil authority and society looks forward to being seriously menaced because those who should support the officials of the law are the first to show the greatest disregard for it and its mandates."

Excelsior prints a long interview with Jenaro Palacios Moreno, the author of the Mexican maxim "if justice was formerly sold, today it is undersold," in which he said:

"General Obregon is right. There is no justice in Mexico."

The Mexican official viewpoint is more or less shown in an interview published in *Excelsior*, with Gen. Francisco Santiago, governor of Nayarit, who was accused before the Mexican Senate of having taken possession of the state government by means of a coup d'etat, supported by the troops which he commanded and forcing the constitutional governor, Jose S. Godinez to flee to save his life. The following is *Excelsior's* report of the interview:

"The public accuses you of being the author of the 'cuarte-

lazo' of Nayarit and to have taken possession of the government in a violent manner.

"The public is also of the opinion that you violate young women, abduct men and women and commit all kinds of offenses which go unpunished."

"Public opinion," he replied, "does not worry me. Those who doubt or wish to know anything, can go to Nayarit and be convinced."

"And if you do not care about public opinion, the press must worry you less."

"Neither do I care about the press. They can say what they please. I have nothing to declare."

With this, our visit to the irascible governor of Nayarit came to an end.

An editorial in *El Heraldo de Mexico*, February 23, says:

"A few days ago we commented on the rumor circulating in the state of Guanajuato that the governor of that state will resign his high office to give time to political efforts on behalf of an official candidate created by the Department of Government; and, judging from appearances, to the candidacy of Carranza, himself, and other high officials of the present disappointing regime.

"We said also that such action was a great wrong since this governor was one of the signers of the manifesto issued by the mysterious convention of governors of the states. It gives cause for thought to those citizens (poor innocents!) who may even yet believe that the ballot will be respected in the coming election.

There Will Be No Election

"The truth of the rumor is confirmed now that it is known publicly in that state that General Montes will give his time to advancing the candidacy of Bonillas. Such a situation is more grave than one may be able to see at first glance. The ministerial policy of the minister of government is in opposition to the theories for which so much blood has been spilled; blood which means nothing to those who have been whispering seductive words in the ears of the former first chief of the revolution and now president of the republic—words worthy of a Richelieu or a Machiavelli. The conduct of General Montes is a revelation; it is the clarion call which announces that there will be no election but that a president will be imposed upon the public by the authorities."

El Excelsior takes a gloomy view of the political outlook in Mexico. Under the title "Into the Dark" its editorial of February 18 calls attention to the increasing bitterness between the various factions and warns General Obregon that his campaign is too aggressive.

"The menace of revolution is repeated daily in the Obregon propaganda, both written and spoken," says *El Excelsior*. With regard to the return of Ambassador Bonillas from Washington to become a candidate for president *El Excelsior* says: "Estimable Mr. Bonillas! Why do you sally forth from your house in the midst of this cloudburst without an umbrella?" And in another paragraph: "There remains another solution, the continuation of Carranza during two years which is possible under the constitution. But this solution disappeared from the moment Carranza declared he will not be president one day after December first. Thus we go blindly into the darkness, without purpose, without destination, with an abyss on either side, in the midst of a tempest in which the very name of country seems to have been effaced from the conscience of the Mexicans."

THIS SURELY JUSTIFIES EVERY CHARGE MADE

Special Cable Dispatch

Berlin, March 8.—The appointment of Count Montgelas as charge d'affaires in Mexico is regarded as a sign of Germany's intention to abandon anti-American intrigues in Mexico City. During the war, before America's entrance, Count Montgelas had charge of the American department at the foreign office. The Reichstag's investigation into war guilt now in progress prove that in his annotations on documents during that period he combated various steps in the anti-American policy and opposed measures which brought America into the war.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD FOR STRONG FOREIGN POLICY

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who is a candidate for the nomination for the presidency by the Republican Party, has declared himself on our foreign policy in these words:

"We want a strong, self-respecting foreign policy, tolerant, seeking peace, but staunch in the protection of our rights and interests. We do not wish to be trouble makers, but we must establish a policy which will insure our standing among nations.

"We must protect Americans wherever they live, whether it be in Mexico or China; protect them against harsh and unusual treatment, when they maintain themselves within the law of the land in which they reside. The world must understand that it cannot injure American citizens with impunity. To permit it injures the standing of our government at home and abroad and produces the impression of weakness. A firm and dignified policy in this respect will prevent any actions which may lead to serious difficulty.

"President Roosevelt's statement in regard to our foreign policy was a good one—"Speak softly, but carry a big stick." Be ready to defend our people and our interests against injustice. Not a dollar for ransom but millions for rescue. You will remember the words of Theodore Roosevelt in reply to the demand of a little African Sultan—Raisuli by name—for ransom for an unfortunate American named Perdicaris. There was no ransom. When a country descends to ransoming its subjects it quickly loses its standing among nations and the respect of its citizens. There was no discussion of ransom, but a very terse message: "Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead." These words come to us like a refreshing breeze and breathe the spirit of an America of other days. The spirit which must be revived, if our people are to move about the earth feeling that they are protected by the encircling arm of a strong government which has their interests and welfare at heart. We want peace with all the world. We should be willing to arbitrate most questions, questions which do not affect our own internal affairs, or our traditional policies. We can do all these things and still have a strong dignified foreign policy. A weak policy is productive of war, and is the most expensive luxury any nation can indulge in. It is well to remember that we shall be more successful in arbitration if we are not only right, but also strong."

FALL COMMITTEE WITNESSES REFUSED PASSPORT VISE BY MEXICANS

When the action of the diplomatic representatives of the Mexican Government in refusing to vise passports of American citizens who had testified before the Fall Committee, and wished to return to Mexico, was called to the attention of the State Department, it was taken up with the Mexican Foreign Office.

The following letter from Assistant Secretary of State, Alvey A. Adee, shows with what result:

"The Department acknowledges the receipt of your letter of January 24, 1920, in which you invite attention to information published in the daily press to the effect that the Government of Mexico has instructed its consuls at border points to refuse to vise passports of American citizens who have been called as witnesses before the Senate Sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation, and who for business or other reasons desire to return to Mexico. In this connection you refer to the case of Mr. Henry Forres, an American citizen, whose passport you say the Mexican Consul at San Antonio refused to vise after Mr. Forres had testified before the Sub-committee referred to.

"When Mr. Forres informed the Department that certain Mexican consular officers had refused to vise his passport, the American Embassy at Mexico City was appropriately instructed to take up the matter with the Mexican Foreign Office. The Foreign Office replied adversely, and Mr. Forres was so advised by the Department."

MEXICANS ARE SKEPTICAL OF FRACTIONAL PAPER CURRENCY

The already excessively high cost of living in Mexico is being still further increased by the introduction by the government of fractional paper currency in which tradesmen and a majority of the people have no confidence. This fractional paper currency is supposedly secured by deposits of gold in the national treasury, but of this the Mexican people are skeptical, according to the Mexican City newspapers.

President Venustiano Carranza signed a decree on Jan. 10, 1919, authorizing the issuance of \$25,000,000 in paper money in bills for one peso and for fifty cents. The one peso bill is as much of a novelty in Mexico as a paper fifty-cent piece and is classed as fractional currency in the popular mind.

Luis Cabrera who occupies in the Mexican cabinet the position corresponding to the Secretary of the Treasury explained that was necessary to supply the public with fractional currency which was rapidly disappearing as a result of the rapid rise in the price of silver which made the coinage more valuable as silver bars than as money. The discussion which preceded the presidential desire indicated that the decision lay between smaller coins and fractional currency. Mr. Cabrera explained that the general plan was to place sufficient gold in the treasury to guarantee the paper currency, and explanations were made to the effect that this paper was issued in the nature of receipts for gold on deposit. The fractional currency is referred to in decrees and in the Mexican press as "vales."

In *El Herald*, published in the City of Mexico, appears a long article in the issue of January 14. The question as to whether the issue is constitutional is presented in this article, the argument against the paper money being that it is issued under the vigilance (vigilancia is the Spanish word used) of the Confederacion de Camara de Comercio and by the Monetary Commission

while the constitution says currency may be issued only by the Banco Unico.

Passing from the objections to the paper money urged by men who oppose it as unsound, *El Herald* says: "It is well known that from the most remote times the Mexican populace has been accustomed to make all its transactions with hard money and notwithstanding the period of thirty years during which bank bills circulated in the Republic, the lower classes and especially the Indians who work in the rural districts declined to receive bills in exchange for their products."

Excelsior, a Mexico City newspaper, in the issue of January 15, discussing the issuance of this fractional currency says that theoretically it is all right, if the government officials will do what they are supposed to do in the way of holding the proper gold reserve to guarantee it. But the newspaper questions the good faith of the officials and says that with the public doubtful of the new paper money it can have but one effect and that is to raise prices.

An article in *Excelsior* of January 15, says that the writer of it explained to numerous small merchants that the new paper money is guaranteed by gold, "but they shook their heads with an air of lack of confidence and added that they had already had one sad experience.

Nearly all the Mexican papers report the appearance of the paper currency quickly resulted in two prices for goods being posted, one for hard money and one for fractional currency.

In the issue of January 28, 1920, *Excelsior* prints an article based on official information from the Mexican Treasury Department that the government will negotiate for large amounts of copper in the United States for the coining of pennies and twenty cent pieces, and that large stores of silver are being acquired in Mexico for the coining of fifty cent pieces. It is stated that the latter will be coined as soon as the silver market is in such condition as to make it safe to proceed without being in danger of having the next coinage demonetized because of another increase in silver prices. In the meantime the fractional currency is still to be issued.

Two other points about the new money are occupying the attention of the Mexican press in the most recent issues received in the United States. The government officials and the army are still to be paid in national gold; and the national telegraph offices give paper money in change when they receive hard money in payment for telegrams.

WILSON IS MEXICO'S FRIEND

Mexico City, Feb. 21.—"Mexico has nothing to fear while President Wilson remains in power at Washington," said Minister of Interior Luis Cabrera, in commenting today upon the enforced resignation of Robert Lansing as the American Secretary of State.

Minister Cabrera expressed the opinion that President Wilson had forced Mr. Lansing to resign because of the aggressive attitude the latter had adopted toward Mexico.

"This must convince the Mexican people that President Wilson is firmly decided to maintain democratic principles and respect the weak nations," said the minister in conclusion.

SUGGESTED PLANKS FOR THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The *New York Tribune* has asked its readers to suggest planks for the Republican platform to be adopted at the forthcoming national convention. Among others it suggested "Mexico" as one of the subjects and the response has been marked; readers from all parts of the United States submitting their ideas. There appears to be a marked unanimity of opinion that something should be done to restore stable conditions in that revolution ridden state.

Some of the suggested planks printed by *The Tribune* are submitted herewith:

Protect Americans in Mexico

We advocate the protection of all Americans and their property in Mexico. The ceasing of all "note writing." Settlement of Lower California by Japanese ordered stopped by Mexico to eliminate the growing menace to the safeguard of our Western coast. Recognition of present government withdrawn and armed intervention undertaken to establish order, at first indication of Mexico being unable or refusing to assume responsibility for all acts of its countrymen in violation of American rights.

Fixed Policy for Mexico

The Republican party pledges a fixed, unwavering, forceful policy in solving the Mexican problem, through diplomatic agencies experienced in Latin-American affairs; a diplomacy frank but courteous, considerate but righteously firm. A policy demanding universal respect for our flag, the adequate protection of our nationals and their vested property rights. A policy opposed to conquest or forceful acquisition of territory, but recognizing in the name of humanity and internal peace our obligation to co-operate in the maintenance of a stable, progressive government, operating, if possible, under a Latin-American league compact, favorable to all—American commercial reciprocity, but opposed to European political aggression.

Would Solve Mexican Problem

We stand for an unprejudiced solution of the Mexican problem. Believing in the competency of the Mexican people to achieve by themselves domestic tranquillity, we would decry any heralded policy of armed intervention. We demand that recognition of the present government be withdrawn; that a Mexican in active sympathy with the purposes of the United States be established as President, and that notice be given to the world that the government of the United States pledges its whole resources to that Mexican government in any policy which it may determine upon to bring about internal peace.

Protectorate in Mexico

We desire peace with Mexico. Conditions similar, however, which made necessary our intervention in Cuba in 1898 now render it our unmistakable duty to handle the Mexican situation in a positive manner—by force, if necessary—to establish stable government in Mexico by means of a temporary American administrative protectorate. This we owe, not only to our own border population and to resident Americans and their Mexican interests, but also to foreign vested interests, which, rightfully, depend upon the United States for that protection implied in the Monroe Doctrine, and to the greater body of worthy, law-abiding Mexican citizenry.—L. W. H., Brooklyn,

A New Day for Mexico

We pledge a new day for Mexico. We deplore and denounce the policy of the present Administration. It has resulted in loss of property, loss of life, and, worst of all, loss of respect for the flag, not only on the part of Mexicans but on the part of Americans. The time has come when the United States does not protect the property or the lives of its citizens or make even feeble effort to do so. This is not a new situation; neither is it an endurable situation.—John Brown.

No More Note Writing

The Republican party must pledge itself and the country to a new deal in Mexican affairs. The note-writing habit must be abandoned and Mexico must be taught that it is not safe to practice murder and arson with citizens of the United States as subjects for these crimes.

It has been said that we must win the confidence of Mexico by good treatment. They have had good treatment for seven years and we have won—their contempt, as was manifested by twice as many murders and evil deeds of various sorts as had been the rule theretofore.

If it is necessary to go into Mexico and help its people to set up an orderly and efficient and responsible government, we cannot claim the right to benefits of the Monroe Doctrine unless we courageously assume the corresponding duty of seeing to it that the various governments of this hemisphere function properly. This duty we have shirked

End Insults from Mexico

The criminal attitude of the incumbent Administration toward our bellicose and perfidious southern neighbors has just culminated in the resignation of our ambassador, literally shamed out of the country that has heaped treachery and a thousand attendant outrages not only upon our doorstep, but upon the very sanctity of our harrowed household.

We look for no relief from those who continue to watch and wait (for the invasion of Washington by the banditti?), but look to the Republican party for a platform embodying a definite, defined policy toward Mexico that will leave room for no speculation as to what the future holds in connection with the outlawry now rife both across and within our Southern border.

Close the Open Season

The open season for killing Americans in Mexico should be closed.

Reparation from Mexico

We demand that the Republic of Mexico protect the lives and property of American citizens and make speedy and ample reparation for the lives already wantonly sacrificed and property confiscated or destroyed.

Deal Firmly with Carranza

Mexico presents a condition and not a theory, as a recent President might have said, and it is a condition, furthermore, that must be recognized and dealt with. The Republican party can no more ignore it than it can close its eyes to our European relations or the cost of living.

It should come out plainly with the promise that a Republican Administration will mean, at the least, the enforcement of respect for the American flag in Carranza's cootie-ridden domain; that persecution of our citizens will be promptly dealt with, and with a firm hand instead of with an uncertain forefinger.

The Mexican problem is not one that can be solved off-hand, but there is no question that Mexico must be made to realize our force of arms and men, either by a bloody demonstration or by a bloodless campaign of modern educational publicity.

Mexico today presents an anachronism—a medieval state so far behind the age that it cannot be allowed to continue in its present condition of darkness. The problem is primarily one of education. Whether the scholars are to learn at the muzzle of a gun or under more peaceable auspices is one of the angles to be ironed out.

At more or less irregular intervals Carranza looks with scorn in the direction of the United States. We cannot allow this outdoor sport to be indulged in any longer, if we are to retain our self-respect. The "bad boy" of the Western hemisphere must either be taught or chastised.

Rid Mexico of Her Bandits

The vacillating, chicken hearted policy of the Administration toward Mexico has made American tactics the laughing stock of the world, as well as almost an inducement to pluck Americans. It must be admitted that the only practical method of remedying the situation is by military forces. Since this lamentable fact is dawning in our minds, why not, with frank and unmistakable determination, offer our aid to the Mexican government?

We believe that we must help restore internal order in Mexico, since the Mexican government alone is unable to cope with the situation. Overtures should be made to the Mexican government, offering co-operation in ridding that land of the banditti, our common enemy. If this is refused, then we must intervene.

(Continued on page 10)

STATE DEPARTMENT REFUSES RECOGNITION OF MEXICAN COMMISSION

In response to an inquiry made by the *National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico*, the Solicitor for the Department, L. H. Woolsey, under date of March 13, wrote as follows:

"Reference is made to your communication of February 19, 1920, in which you inquire, on behalf of members of your association having claims against Mexico, whether the Department has changed its position in relation to the Mexican Claims Commission as enunciated by the Department in a statement for the press July 9, 1919. You ask to be advised concerning steps that should be taken by American claimants in order to protect their claims against Mexico, and inquire further regarding an American commission to perpetuate testimony pending further negotiations relating to claims and a Claims Commission. You ask to be advised in respect to the status of these negotiations.

"In reply you are informed that the attitude of the Department of State toward the so-called Mexican Claims Commission has not changed since its position was set forth in the statement of July 9, 1919, referred to by you in your letter. However, the question of the adjustment of claims with the Government of Mexico continues to be the subject of discussion with that government.

"With respect to steps which may be taken by American citizens in relation to their claims against the Government of Mexico, the Department would inform you that any members of your Association or other persons who are American citizens and who believe that they have legal grounds for diplomatic claims against the Government of Mexico and desire to file diplomatic claims with the Department for actual losses which they may have sustained from acts of that government or its agents, should prepare their claims in accordance with the Department's form of Application for the Support of Claims against Foreign Governments. A set of this form, which contains complete instructions for the preparation of a formal diplomatic claim, will be mailed to each of such citizens upon their request, or will be forwarded to you for their use upon receipt of a list of the American citizens desiring to prefer claims.

"It should be stated in this relation that the Department cannot at this time undertake to advise anyone regarding the legal basis of any claim that may be presented or concerning any means that may finally be adopted for the settlement of claims of this character, but the Department will give attention to such claims at the earliest moment possible, consistent with existing international relations.

"With respect to your inquiry regarding a commission for the perpetuation of testimony, you are informed that inasmuch as no such commission now exists it would be advisable for prospective claimants for the present to prepare their evidence in the manner indicated by the form of Application for the Support of Claims against Foreign Governments, referred to in the foregoing."

Communists to Have Propaganda Bureau in Mexico

Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—A central Communist propaganda bureau for the western hemisphere will be established in Mexico, in accordance with a resolution passed at a secret international Communist conference held here early in February, according to the "Handelsblad." The newspaper adds this step was taken on the initiative of an American delegate at the conference.

SOME REBEL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

A dispatch from Vera Cruz to *El Excelsior*, dated February 29, reports that Lieutenant Colonel Bonito Medina's forces fought those of Felix Diaz and Carlos Arellano at a point called Saba, of the canton de Misantla. Later the forces of Medina fought those of Jose Gutierrez at a place called Paso Viejo. In both instances the rebels were scattered with some losses.

A dispatch to *El Excelsior* from Guadalajara, dated February 28, says:

"Ireneo Barragan and Alfredo Corona and their respective families started from Autlan to Sayula to take the train for Guadalajara. In the hills of Toyona they were attacked by Pedro Zamora and his gang. The money which Barragan and Corona carried was taken by the bandit and so were the two men. Their families returned to Autlan to obtain the money demanded as a ransom. More than a month ago Zamora established himself in the vicinity of Toyona and the soldiers made no effort to drive him out. The soldiers are in accord with Zamora and his gang, according to the understanding of the people who live in the neighborhood."

A dispatch from San Luis Potosi to *El Excelsior*, of March 1, says Manuel Alzanza, a well-known hacindado of the property known as Pabellon, was kidnapped by the rebel leader Banuelos, who demands ten thousand pesos ransom.

El Excelsior, of February 27, reports that the depredation of bandits in the northern part of the republic has resulted in a situation which causes the Mexican cattle dealers to sell their cattle at low prices to Americans on the American side of the Rio Grande. The article says the American buyers also do business with the Mexican cattle thieves and "stimulate them" in their efforts.

A dispatch from Tlacotalpam to *El Dictamen*, of Vera Cruz, dated February 26, reports that the bandit, Pedro Hernandez, has kidnapped Martin Aguirre, a well-known citizen of the small community of San Antonio, near Tlacotalpam. Demand for ransom was made through two employees of the kidnapped man.

A dispatch, dated February 26, from Jalapa to *El Dictamen*, Vera Cruz, reports that rebels under command of Ricardo Morales attacked the town of San Bruno, near Jalapa, and robbed stores and private houses. Federal troops gave battle and several on both sides were killed.

With garrisons in every small town the populace sometimes has a little trouble with their guardians as well as with the bandits. *El Excelsior*, of February 20, reports:

"The lieutenant colonel, Margarito Ruiz, jefe de armas, of Milpa Alpa, who, according to the people of that vicinity, committed several assassinations and held the residents in a state of terror, was arrested yesterday by Special Military Police. He resisted strenuously."

A robbery by bandits, which must have been real "moving picture stuff," is reported in *El Excelsior*, of February 21. The dispatch is dated February 10, and comes from Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, one of the most remote states of Mexico. It follows:

"A convoy of 150 ox carts, carrying goods and mail to the center of the state, was attacked by a strong rebel party between Espinal de Morelos and Petapa. The guard was not able to resist and the goods fell into the hands of the rebels. The loss to the merchants is estimated at a hundred thousand pesos. The commander of the guard was arrested."

El Excelsior, of January 31, says: "Rebels in the state of Vera Cruz have begun to attack certain points which they had not dared to approach before."

A dispatch from Cordoba to *El Dictamen* appeared in the issue of February 15 as follows: "C. Vera, superintendent of the Isthmus Railway conferred with the governor of the state, asking a guard for the line between Cordoba and Tierra Blanca. The governor said he would take the matter up with the federal authorities. Train service between those two points is now very weak."

ATTACKS ON AMERICANS INCREASE

Since the United States Government abandoned William O. Jenkins, its consular agent at Puebla, to the mercies of the Mexican Government, attacks on Americans have increased.

Consular agent Jenkins's case is still pending in the courts of Puebla and the Mexican papers are practically unanimous in declaring that he will be found guilty of "aiding the rebels" by paying the \$150,000 ransom in order to secure his freedom and that he will be expelled from the country and his property confiscated.

Puebla is under the governorship of Alfonso Cabrera, brother of Luis Cabrera, the secretary of the Treasury of the Carranza government. *El Excelsior*, in its issue of February 21, says of Mr. Cabrera:

"Not for a moment would we want to be in the skin of the unfortunate inhabitants of Puebla. In that city, governed by A. Cabrera, no one can even sneeze without first asking permission of that petty ruler or one of his subordinates, who are many and black of soul. We have been told that in a certain Central American republic it is considered a crime to read a newspaper unfriendly to the president, and this amazes us. But in view of what is happening in Puebla we may consider the ruler of that country almost a babe in arms, who had better come here and take lessons from Don Alfonso if he wants to qualify as a tyrant. In Puebla anyone who displeases the governor goes to jail. If we needed a new case to prove this assertion we have that of Rodolpho Sanchez, who, though he had said nothing unseemly against Governor Cabrera, was sent to prison simply because he is not a partisan of the city officials lately appointed."

The resignation of Secretary of State Lansing has not added any to the security felt by Americans in Mexico. The Mexicans appear to feel that with Mr. Lansing out and President Wilson directing the Mexican policy, they are at liberty to do as they please without fear of the consequences.

Some of the major outrages committed against Americans south of the Rio Grande, since the desertion of Consular agent Jenkins by his government, are:

- Dec. 3, 1919 Consul Boyle, at Mexicala, announced the brutal and inhuman treatment of W. K. Milton, a discharged American soldier, who was taken to Callexico, Cal., suffering from broken bones, cuts and bruises.
- Dec. 5, 1919 Mexican bandits raided the Clarena ranch on the American side of the Rio Grande, near Zapata, Texas, looting the store and stealing a number of the horses.
- Dec. 13, 1919 Frank Huge, manager of the J. M. Dobies ranch near Muzquiz, State of Coahuila, kidnapped and held for \$10,000 ransom.
- Dec. 18, 1919 H. V. Leonard and H. O. Martin, members of the crew of the submarine tender Pokomoko, arrested November 12 by Mexican authorities and confined in jail at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, for more than two months.
- Dec. 26, 1919 William Fogel, an American farmer, living near Juarez, Mexico, reported missing by the American Consul, Edward A. Dow.
- Jan. 6, 1920 F. J. Roney, an American oil employee, killed at Port Lobos in the Tampico district.
- Jan. 6, 1920 Earl Bowles, an American oil employee, killed at Port Lobos in the Tampico district.
- Jan. 7, 1920 State Department announced the killing of Gabriel Porter, an American employee of the Penn-Mex Oil Company, by a Mexican federal army officer at Tuxpam, December 21, 1919.
- Jan. 9, 1920 Mexican bandits raid and loot the store of F. G. Wall, an American, at Colonia, Juarez.
- Jan. 10, 1920 Lisandro Gonzales killed by Mexican army officer, Camarzo, Mexico.
- Jan. 11, 1920 State Department announces the robbery of the Aguilar Oil Company's pay roll, amounting to \$30,000, at Tampico. The paymaster was murdered and three men wounded.

- Jan. 28, 1920 Two army aviators, Lieutenants E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes, who were forced to make a landing in Mexico, were held for several months before being released.
- Feb. 2, 1920 Manor Waldon and Lieutenant Wolff, army aviators, forced to land near Nacoziari, Sonora, detained by Mexican authorities.
- Feb. 5, 1920 State Department announces the abduction of Jos. E. Askew, an American citizen, by Pancho Villa, at Lerdo.
- Feb. 16, 1920 State Department announces the abduction and holding for ransom of Wilson Welch Adams, at Zacatecas.
- Feb. 25, 1920 State Department announces the kidnapping and holding for ransom by Mexicans of Barry Hogarty, an employee of the American Metals Company, at Matimi.
- Feb. 28, 1920 Ramson M. Zardeneta, an American citizen, killed at Tampico on February 11. He was an accountant for the Buckley Oil Company.
- Feb. 28, 1920 Mexican bandits raided the store of Alexander Fraser at Montana Camp, Arizona, and wounding his brother.
- Feb. 28, 1920 State Department announces the murder of Augustus Morrill, eighty-eight years old, formerly American Consul of Manzanillo.
- Mar. 1, 1920 R. A. Corcoran, superintendent of the Santa Gertrudis mine at Pachuca, murdered.
- Mar. 4, 1920 Gerald Brandon, correspondent of the *Los Angeles Times*, expelled from Mexico City as a "pernicious foreigner."
- Mar. 5, 1920 Peter W. Sommers, an American citizen, captured and held for ransom.
- Mar. 5, 1920 Joseph Williams, an American mining engineer employed by the American Smelting & Refining Company at Paducana, carried off and held for ransom by Pancho Villa.
- Mar. 9, 1920 Patrick Foley, an employee of the Magnolia Petroleum Company at Tampico, killed by bandits.

CHILI CON CARNE

Mexico is suffering from a shortage of small change. We might give her some of ours. It isn't worth anything in this country.—*Bridgeport, Conn., Post*.

No earthquake could injure Mexico half as much as the Carranza Government has.—*Detroit, Mich., Free Press*.

Carranza to blame for the earthquake? Carranza can't govern the earthquake any more that he can govern Mexico.
—*Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal*.

Before General Carranza starts in to whip Uncle Sam, he'd better attend to his foremost piece of unfinished business—Pancho Villa.—*Hattiesburg, Miss., American*.

That Mexican earthquake has caused considerable damage it is stated. But why worry? A few American consuls will pay for it.—*Dublin, Ga., Herald*.

Mexico has ben trying for years to beat herself to death but has succeeded only in beating out her brains.
—*Little Rock, Ark., Gazette*.

After reading Senator Fall's public opinion of our Mexican policy, one would pay admission to hear his private opinion.
—*Columbus, Ga., Ledger*.

When Mexico gets her carburetor flooded she begins to back-fire across the Texas border.—*Montgomery, Ala., Times*.

We wonder if Villa is still surrounded.—*Palatka, Fla. Post*.

The murdering of Americans in Mexico goes merrily on. It seems to have become a sort of national pastime.
—*Albany, Ga., Herald*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN
RIGHTS IN MEXICO

347 Fifth Avenue Telephone Vanderbilt 1626

The Executive Committee

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Executive Director
CHARLES H. BOYNTON

NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 22, 1920

PICTURE OF PRESENT DAY MEXICO

BY E. E. ROVILLAIN

The author enlisted in the French Army from the University of Michigan and served as a lieutenant interpreter throughout the war. He was sent to Mexico by the French Government at the close of the war, on a semi-official mission, and on its completion was retained there by a private individual to do work among the Indians.

I realize how wrong I was to stay in Mexico. In truth if it had not been for the mission I had to perform, I could not excuse my staying, even a year, even to make a problematic fortune, for I am not a material man, and materialism rules over this land.

"But oh, the heavy change! Now thou art gone,
Now thou art gone, and never must return."

The Mexico I have been seeing these later months is morally and physically a decaying land.

The men who ruled under Diaz are no more. Their possessions are the spoils of the victors, their power is gone. Those who escaped or were spared, live in exile, and yet they had ruled intelligently, if not always wisely.

Their successors, half-breeds all, if they fully share the defects of the former ruling class, are totally devoid of the virtues that redeemed it. The revolution cannot be thought of as a necessary means to better ends, since the people have not been benefited by it. In fact, the movement headed by Carranza may be termed, a looting and murderous expedition without any redeeming features.

The Indians are more ignorant and more miserable than they ever were, and if possible their morality has sunk to a lower level so that none may feel safe among

them. Three of our overseers have been butchered with knives in the six months I was in the plantation. Two others were hung, nobody knows why, unless it was for sheer lust of blood.

That change is, of course, due to many causes, the foremost one being, to have seen their former masters—of whom they were so much in awe—hunted down and exterminated by stronger than they. Secondly, the class that now rules over the Indians is closer to them in racial characteristics, up-bringing, immorality, and much more so in ignorance. Furthermore, as is always the case, when working men do become masters, the new class deals more harshly with the Indians and oppresses them more than the Diaz people ever did.

The old dictator ruled with an army of 17,000 men, yet the land was quiet! the present army counts over 150,000 men and revolution is everywhere rampant. Three days before my going to Mexico City, 400 bandits, well armed and mounted, came in our plantation; our Indians knew of their coming, yet although I have been curing them, their wives and children, they never warned me. My being stretched in bed, half delirious with typhus was my salvation.

The towns are no exception to their general rule of decay. Mexico City, one of the finest cities in the world, now lives on its ancient splendor, and is left in a shameful neglect. The streets are unpaved, with garbage thrown everywhere. The monuments that were its pride, are dilapidated, everything is squalid.

The economical side is fully as bad. Every school in the State of Mexico was closed for more than two months for lack of money to pay the teachers, and children roamed at will into the streets in the midst of drunkards; since it is so in the capital of the land, you may judge of what it is everywhere else. Foreign capital is afraid to come, and business men make no plans for the future. They just wait for a change which, in my mind, can never take place. The only happy and prosperous people are army men and politicians, viz: the so-called honest men of today who will be the bandits of tomorrow. (It won't make any change.)

Carranza may mean well now, but he has not sufficient ability to succeed. He is, furthermore, the prisoner of those who helped him to power, and they were of the worst. He never will be able to pacify the land before the presidential elections that shall bring in their train confusion worse confounded. Since the Carranza retainers have looted everything in and out of sight, the next revolution will be poor in money, but rich in horrors, for it will be the Bolshevism of Indian workingmen and Indian ploughmen.

One thing alone can save this land; intervention; but I love the United States too much to advise it, however useful it may be to Mexico. No real opposition, of course, will be made, yet it would be an unending source of worry, of weakness even, to your land, and the best I can say is "Let the dead bury their dead."

No doubt my forebodings may be gloomy, they are those, nevertheless, of every intelligent man I happen to meet, be he European, American or Mexican.

When I decided to stay here after my mission, I thought of the Mexico I knew, but the one of today is a thing of the dead. Mexico, of course, is always a land of wondrous beauty, a land of dreams, but that very beauty is awful to contemplate with the dying civilization of a wretched people around.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION ON MEXICO

Madam:

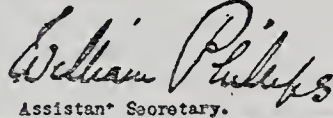
The Department has received your application of December 15, 1919, for a passport to enable you, accompanied by your minor son, to go to Mexico to visit your sister.

In view of the unsettled conditions which are now prevailing in Mexico, the Department is not issuing passports to that country for the purpose mentioned in your application. Therefore a passport cannot be issued to you and the fee of one dollar submitted by you is herewith returned.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:



Assistant Secretary.

The above shows what the State Department thinks of the situation in Mexico today. It is a letter rejecting the application of a woman to visit relatives in Mexico City. Every additional American visiting Mexico at this time is considered an unwelcome and unnecessary problem by the government.

THE OIL SITUATION

Under the above caption *The Sun and New York Herald* published the following editorial:

Washington is beginning to worry a little harder about the oil situation. The Shipping Board has asked bids for future deliveries of fuel oil, but there has been no response. The Administration is reported to have decided to take over the entire petroleum production of the Osage Indian Nation for the use of the Shipping Board and the navy. This is 15,000,000 barrels a year, but the years are numbered. Meanwhile there is concern over the belief that Great Britain is getting hold of the best oil fields of the world.

Great Britain is doing just what any competent government ought to do. There is no oil in the British Isles, so England gets it where she can, whether in her own India, Persia and Egypt, or in somebody else's Mexico, Russia or South America. She does just what the United States will be obliged to do when the oil fields of North America are exhausted. Our own oil wells are going dry comparatively fast. Some experts say that five years will see the bottom of them; the most optimistic guess is thirty years. The wells of the United States produced 356,000,000 barrels in 1918, but that was not enough to supply the demand, 24,000,000 barrels being drawn from storage. Until now the prospector has been finding new American fields, but the geologists say the end of discovery has been reached in this country.

America had a great oil supply, but she has used it prodigally and sold some abroad. Ships, motor vehicles, gas plants and a dozen other things have burned it up. It may be that within the few years which will elapse before the wells go dry some way will be found to take petroleum economically from the oil shales of the West. If this does not happen the United States must look elsewhere for oil. Mexico is the nearest place, but nobody can be assured that the oil deposits of that country will last longer than our own. The United States bought two billion gallons from Mexico last year. Mexico may decide to conserve.

South America may be the most promising field of oil operation in the next half century. Undoubtedly England and other European countries are busy there. The United States has done nothing officially toward an investigation of the oil possibilities of the southern hemisphere. Most of our oil men hesitate about investing huge amounts of money in foreign fields. Englishmen do not hesitate, but they never have a government with a foreign policy as wobbly as that which the United States is now enduring. The Briton buys an oil concession in a foreign land secure in the belief that nobody will rob him of his rights so long as there is a British navy.

SUGGESTED PLATFORM PLANKS

(Continued from page 6)

Guarantees from Mexico

We believe that the United States should demand and secure definite guarantees from the recognized Mexican government concerning the safety of the life and property of Americans residing in Mexico. If these pledges should prove ineffective and outrages should continue, we further declare ourselves in favor of vigorous intervention, not for purposes of conquest, but in order to protect our citizens and to discharge creditably the obligations we assumed under the Monroe Doctrine.

Reverse Present Slack Policy

The Republican party's attitude toward Mexican affairs and the treatment of American citizens by Mexico should be one which would reverse the slack policy of the present Administration and stand back of Americans and American rights and interests in that country.

A Republican administration should demand respect for the American flag and for the citizens of the nation it represents, instead of tolerating wrongs which no other nation in the world would stand for without bringing the offender to account.

Firm Hand Urged in Mexico

One of the planks which the Republican party could insert in its platform would be one promising protection to all American citizens in other countries who are engaged in legitimate enterprises.

If other countries, such as Mexico, knew that the Administration power had made such a promise they would not be as ready to harm, rob and murder American citizens as they have seemed to be in the past.

A TEXAS EDITOR'S VIEW

Under the caption "Mexico and Americans," the *El Paso, Tex., Herald*, publishes the following editorial:

Recent events in Mexico and along the border proves conclusively that conditions, instead of improving, that has been loudly heralded by the Carranza government are rapidly growing more intolerable. The utter inability of Mexico to cope with the situation was never so clearly shown as today. Almost every day brings the story of some new horror, involving destruction of American life and property.

Two law-abiding Americans, living in the United States, are the latest victims of banditry. Alexander Fraser and J. A. Fraser, brothers and business partners, were shot down while defending their store against robbers and murderers who showed their contempt for America and Americans by crossing the border and carrying their depredations into the state of Arizona.

President Wilson's state department has sent, or will send its usual "urgent representations" to Mexico City. Carranza's foreign secretary will respond with his usual assurance that the bandits will be punished. Then the incident will pass and be forgotten by all except the widows, children or relatives and friends of the murdered men.

To-day's dispatches, or tomorrow's, will bring news of some new outrage, followed by the same exchange of notes between Washington and Mexico City, and so it will be week in, week out, until the fourth day of March, 1921. For one more year we must permit the sacrifices of our citizens and our citizens' property because we have in the presidential office a man whose conduct indicates that he thinks more about the future map of Europe than about the protection of Americans in a country bordering on our own. Americans must bear for twelve months more the shame of Mexico.

America's hope and Mexico's hope rest in the man who next November will be chosen as our nation's chief. If we elect to the presidency a man of action, a man who counts the lives of Americans of more importance to us than the political future of Fiume, and who believes the nation's first duty is to her own citizens, then we may expect a change which will make Americans once more safe in Mexico and restore the lost respect for our flag.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

A. J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, in his speech at the McKinley Day Celebration in Detroit, Mich., said:

"America has always been the most propaganda ridden country in the world; and today a greater number of foreign propagandists are at work in the United States than ever before in our history. Hundreds—perhaps thousands—of these men and women are traveling and speaking all over our republic—and they travel and live luxuriously.

"Who pays their expenses? And what is their purpose? Not to help America, but to advance the schemes of those who sent them here. And always, in one form or another, the end is the extraction of money from American pockets, or the influencing of American opinion to the financial, economic and even military support of alien projects.

"The foreign governments, whose agents these propagandists are, would not tolerate for a moment similar American propaganda in their countries. Only a month ago I heard a British subject, in a public address, reflect upon the American Senate for refusing to accept without modifications the constitution of the proposed international government, called the covenant of the League of Nations, and demand the immediate and unconditional ratification of that mortgage on the future of the republic.

"Already the propaganda has begun for a pooling of the war debts of all the nations that fought Germany, and for the payment of those debts in proportion to the wealth of the countries; that means that, in addition to paying our own debts, we should have to pay most of the debts of others. It is even proposed that there shall be an international currency instead of national currencies; that means only that America shall underwrite the money issues of bankrupt governments.

"Foreign propaganda has been the curse of the United States since the second year of the first administration of George Washington, and foreign propaganda, no matter from what source it comes or what disguise it assumes, is now, as it was then, the gravest and subtlest danger to the harmony of the American nation, the well-being of the American people and the achievement of American destiny.

"Almost too late we came to realize what German propaganda was doing to us; and even then we were awakened only by frightful and direct assaults upon our honor, rights and interests. Let not our belated wrath at German propaganda blind and deafen us to foreign propaganda from other quarters.

"Let us remember that, regardless of the nation conducting it, any foreign propaganda whatever is for the advancement of foreign plans and foreign interests and not the advancement of American plans and American interests."

EXCELSIOR'S PROTEST

The following remarkable editorial appeared in *Excelsior*, one of the leading newspapers in Mexico City, under date of October 8, 1919:

THE REIGN OF BARBARISM

Another outrage under the black flag of rebellion! Another crime perpetrated under the pretense of a political act! Another infamy added to the long list of misdeeds, assaults and murders which have darkened our land with blood for the past nine years under a sarcastic pretext of an ideal liberty, a democracy and justice, and which has covered the land with victims.

The recent wrecking of the Laredo train climaxes for the present the series of crimes which bespatter this Republic with grime and blood.

Nine years! And during these nine years outrages have been committed satiating the most evil passions and appetites, and when we look around for a remedy, as one seeking to escape from fire, those whose duty it is to protect the unfortunate reply that the work of pacification is a slow matter, and that revolution and outlawry cannot be so easily suppressed. They make the reply with such coolness and indifference that one's blood turns cold.

Hence we say that it is impossible for a nation to resign itself to an existence which is so evidently contrary to the demands of civilization. We cannot live so! We should not live so! We do not deserve to live so!

No. It is not right that healthy social elements should be subjected to these conditions of brutal, shameless, political encounters when all that is asked is the protection of human rights, life and property. Unfortunate society this, delivered into the hands of monsters disguised as human beings! A slow torture it is suffering, which will finish it in the end! It has seen horrible things, and has pardoned at times occurrences which should have caused it to hide itself in shame, had not selfishness and cowardice tipped the balance to the other side.

It has delivered itself to the horde submissively, blandly, and has thus contributed on more than one occasion to the victory of its adversaries. It has seen bandits elevated to the rank of General and Generals reduced to the level of bandits. It has given up its means of defense to be imposed upon in return, and has extended its hands in supplication to those who were proclaiming the triumph of emancipation. It has witnessed the approach of men carrying on their banners the names of Ticuman and La Gima, and has, to its shame, not only approved of the spectacle but has taken part in its festivities.

The public is aroused each time that an American is murdered; the ball starts rolling, the heavens seem about to fall, and the Government itself gives some show of great excitement. Mexicans perish by the hundreds in each outrage committed, as occurred in this last one, and yet everything goes tranquilly on, the public Power smiling, and the governmental sky without a cloud. We are losing prestige if a foreigner is murdered! It is necessary to avoid even a suspicion of being in an insecure position before the world—that our national honor and conscience appear unscathed. In doing this it matters not how many of our own sons fall in the outrages that are committed.

And yet the blame and responsibility for this awful misery of our people is not limited within the four walls of our own house. It is known over the whole world, and the cruel dramas are converted into volumes of accusations. Although it is true that nations, like individuals, have their epochs when the wild beast which is in all of us shows itself, and explosions and repressions are produced that shake the entire nation, but when outrages against society, unlawfulness and transgressions continue until they become permanent, they are then no mere incident of life, but it is life itself that is rendered impossible; it is the bankruptcy of those ethical principles upon which civilized laws are founded for the government of modern States.

For this reason, we say, we cannot, we should not, go on living in this manner. This is not a governmental problem, a problem of method, or of parties, but it is simply a problem of Patriotism.

**MEXICANS APPROVE
LANSING DISMISSAL**

El Universal, one of the leading newspapers of Mexico City, publishes the following editorial in-dorsement of the retirement of Secretary of State Lansing:

"In dismissing his disloyal Secretary, Woodrow Wilson has given one more proof of friendship for Mexico. Let us hope that Woodrow Wilson will complete this proof by destroying the machinations of Lansing, his repeated intrigues for international persecution of Mexico, his constant efforts to make trouble for us in the foreign offices, his embargoes against the importation of arms needed for restoring order, his attempts, in short, to isolate the Constitutional Government which has arisen out of the revolution that overthrew Victoriano Huerta. And if this hope is realized, we have the right to expect better times in our relations with the United States."

REPORT OF MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The report of the National Railways of Mexico for the year ended June 30, 1919, shows that it was not possible for the company to meet its matured obligations, which at that date amounted to 93,261,782 Mexican pesos. The financial statement of the company for the year states

that the total of all charges amounted to 22,372,606 Mexican pesos, with credits amounting to 1,020,291 pesos. The report shows also a balance of 21,352,315 pesos. The report says in part:

"The reports for the three previous years contain data in the form of exhibits regarding the company's property, as furnished by the governmental management of the rail-ways. This year it has not been deemed necessary to follow said practice, because it is presumed that the published data have suffered little variation, and for the further reason that it is the purpose to offer to the share-holders, as soon as practicable, a detailed and exact report in regard to their property, which may be the result of careful work undertaken by the company itself.

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS

Stories have appeared repeatedly in the newspapers of the United States recently to the effect that the Mexican Foreign Office had instructed its consuls and other diplomatic officers to refuse to vise the passports of Americans who wish to visit Mexico, and who are members of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.

Investigation by this Association, both at the State Department at Washington and through the Mexican consuls, shows there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. The State Department has absolutely nothing on this subject, while the Mexican consular officers say they have received no such instructions from the Mexican Foreign Office.

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION NOW

Every American citizen into whose hands a copy of this Bulletin may fall, who is in sympathy with the purposes of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico as set forth herein, is urged to manifest that sympathy by filling out and mailing the application for membership below to the office of the Association at No. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York. Associate members are as welcome as active members.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

.....1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO,
347 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby applies for { ^{Active} Supporting } membership in the National Association for the Pro-
Associate (Indicate which class)
tection of American Rights in Mexico, and agrees to remit one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in the case of Active, ten dollars (\$10.00) for Supporting, and one dollar (\$1.00) for Associate membership, as dues per calendar year, when notified of election to such membership.

Name
Address
City and State.....
Nature of Interests Involved.....
.....
.....

NOTE: Applications of corporations and partnerships should give the name of the officer or partner making the application.

Classify "Nature of Interests Involved" under heads of either Petroleum and Petroleum Refining, Mining and Smelting, Bankers and Security Holders, Agricultural and Cattle, Transportation, Industrial, Labor, Commercial Trading, or any other head not included in the foregoing.

MEXICO THROUGH MEXICAN GLASSES

CHIAPAS GOVERNOR UNABLE TO CONTROL REBELS IN STATE

Federal Forces on the Defensive and Control Only the Principal Cities

GENERAL MOLINAS UNPOPULAR

Despite Extortionate Taxation He Has Not Paid Salaries of Employees

A dispatch from Tuxtla Gutierrez, state of Chiapas, to *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, dated March first and appearing in the issue of March eleventh, says:

"The situation in this unfortunate state is simply a disaster, due in the first place to the wobbling administration of Pascual Morales y Molina. The federal forces control only the principal cities where they are on the defensive, and rebels go marauding over all the remainder of the state. It is impossible to venture one kilometer from a center of population without falling in the hands of some band of men and being robbed. The press up to the present time has not told the true story of the situation in this state, and on that account the people of the country have expressed enthusiasm over the announcement of the making of peace with the rebels.

General Morales y Molina has governed this state three months, and during that time not a single thing has been done which advances the interests of the public or pleases them. His extortionate taxes have won for him the hatred of all the people. He has tripled the income of the state government but he has not paid the salaries of the employees. He has also reduced the number of employees to such an extent that some high officials also have to sweep out their own offices. And those with whose services he has dispensed are not paid. They cannot pay their debts and they have no money to tide them over while they look for work."

REBELS RAIDING IN CHIAPAS

Take Town and Kidnap Citizens When Garrison Flees

A dispatch to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City from Villa Hermosa in the issue of March 7 says: Rebels have captured the department of Pichucalco in the state of Chiapas. Six rich men were carried away when the rebels left. Among them were Ponciano Rojas, a well-known man. The garrison of fifteen soldiers fled when the rebels attacked in superior numbers. The rebels sacked the stores and committed every kind of depredation and crime.

REBELS BURN TOWN

Raid Two in State of Oaxaca, Destroying One by Fire

El Excelsior of Mexico City, in its issue of March 7, publishes a dispatch from its Puebla correspondent reporting that the nearby towns of Huajolotlan and Huajuapam de Leon in the state of Oaxaca were attacked by rebels and the former town burned to the ground, "not one building remaining." The garrison resisted gallantly the attacks of the rebels under Alberto Cerrillos. The latter town was taken, but only the municipal palace (city hall) was burned.

BOLSHEVIKI CLOSE MILL

Demand Reinstatement of Discharged Employee and Retirement of Manager

A dispatch from Puebla, printed in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City of March 7 says the cotton mill of San Juan Amatlan is again closed because the workmen demanded that Pedro Sosa be put back to work and that the manager be discharged. The manager refused to put Pedro Sosa back to work because he was charged with being one of the Bolsheviki agitators who started the disturbance which resulted in several persons being wounded and an attempt being made by the workers to set fire to the mill.

SOLDIERS ROB CITIZENS

City Council Asks for Garrison's Withdrawal

A dispatch from Merida, state of Yucatan, to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, dated March 10, says:

The city council of Halacho has sent to the state congress a request that it take the necessary action to have the garrison of soldiers at that place withdrawn, because they have committed many scandalous acts, many robberies, and have the people in a state of constant alarm.

The congress of the state replied that measures would be taken to call the attention of the proper military and federal authorities.

IN A PACIFIED STATE, TOO

New Garrisons Established in Five Towns in Chihuahua

General Amaro, military chief of the sector of Ojinaga, says a dispatch from Chihuahua to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, under date of March 6, has established garrisons in Barrancos de Guadalupe, San Antonio, Vado de Piera, Coyame, and Cuchillo Paradox. As soon as a telephone line is completed from Ojinaga to San Carlos a campaign against the rebels can be instituted in the district of Palomas.

BANUELOS ON RAMPAGE

Rebel Leader Plundering and Looting Towns in Aguascalientes

A dispatch from Aguascalientes dated March 2 appears in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, of March 4, reporting that the rebel leader Felix Banuelos has reappeared in that state and has entered several towns with his forces when he found those towns not provided with garrisons.

In these he usually contented himself with forced loans and the taking of such arms and ammunition as he could find. So far as could be learned the rebels have visited the following towns: Tepetzala, Juachi, Ledesma, Palo Alto, Pabellon, etc., taking arms, money and horses which the people have given up because they are unable to defend themselves.

It is understood that on the way from the state of Zacatecas, Banuelos and his son captured Jose Elizondo, a rich miner, and Manuel Azaunza, proprietor of the hacienda of Pabellon. It is also true that Banuelos has been joined by Teofilo Baldovinos—the report that the latter was dead not being true. Ten thousand pesos have been demanded as ransom for Azaunza. Troops have been sent in pursuit of Banuelos.

SOLDIERS TAKE CLOTHES

Federal Cavalrymen Hold Up Citizens at Point of Rifle

The Oaxaca correspondent of *El Heraldo de Mexico* of Mexico City, writing under date of March 2, says in the issue of March 5:

"Last Sunday, at ten o'clock at night, three citizens were passing the barracks where the cavalry is quartered, Group A of the Legion of Honor. Suddenly three individuals wearing military uniforms advanced upon the citizens, pointing rifles at them, and forced them to give up their clothing. The bandits departed without being pursued. Would that the commander of the garrison would give more attention to protecting the people in this place!"

ALL LAWS NEED REVISION

Vera Cruz Newspaper Insists that Something be Done

In pointing out the legislative needs of the state of Vera Cruz, *El Dictamen* of Vera Cruz, says editorially:

Laws governing education, labor, state finances and judiciary proceedings: these are the ones we mention because they enter into our everyday lives, because they are the axis upon which everything else revolves.

In this work our legislature must co-operate with the governor, when it meets in May for its last session. All politics should be laid aside.

Our educational law requires a thorough revision, for no one is satisfied with the education now given by the State as a result of recent innovations. Certainly no parent is, and their opinion is to be more considered in this matter, since they are particularly interested in securing for their children a good schooling.

The law on labor, passed in the nature of an experiment, is crying for certain fundamental reforms.

The State treasury has been carried on in an extraordinary manner, by the grace of the extraordinary faculties conferred upon it, but these faculties are not likely to be conferred upon future administrations, and the way should be smoothed for the succeeding State government.

And our Justice! That Justice that we have tried to institute in a manner to provide against injustice is the most incongruous, paradoxical of our institutions, beyond belief, for our laws were designed for the exclusive benefit of the rascal and to cripple the law abiding citizen, honestly in need of justice.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

The following cryptic statement appeared in *El Heraldo de Mexico* of Mexico City, in the issue of March 5: Only Twenty Years Ago: free speech and assemblage was guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

TWO REVOLUTIONARY APPEALS

La Opinion of Veracruz prints under five column headlines on the front page of its issue of March 3 an article announcing that two proclamations calling the people to revolt have been distributed in Veracruz. It is announced that the military police are seeking the center from which revolutionary propaganda is emanating.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

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"America has always been the most propaganda ridden country in the world; and today a greater number of foreign propagandists are at work in the United States than ever before in our history. Hundreds—perhaps thousands—of these men and women are traveling and speaking all over our republic—and they travel and live luxuriously.

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"Almost too late we came to realize what German propaganda was doing to us; and even then we were awakened only by frightful and direct assaults upon our honor, rights and interests. Let not our belated wrath at German propaganda blind and deafen us to foreign propaganda from other quarters.

"Let us remember that, regardless of the nation conducting it, any foreign propaganda whatever is for the advancement of foreign plans and foreign interests and not the advancement of American plans and American interests."

BOLSHEVISTS PLAN MEXICAN UPRISING FOR EARLY IN MAY

Has for Its Object the Complete Overthrow of the Carranza Regime

GREAT ALARM IN SONORA

Spanish Paper at El Paso, Texas, Says Concrete Barricades Built

In headlines across the top of the page, *La Patria*, a Spanish newspaper of El Paso, Texas, publishes the following:

WHAT WILL BE THE POLICY OF OREGON IN MEXICO: ALREADY REVOLUTION IS BEING PLANNED IN SONORA.

Great Alarm Prevails in Sonora at the News.

Everyone Expects a New Revolution to Break Out the Fifth of May.

It Will Have the Character of a Bolshevist Uprising.

"The Government of Free Men of All Mexico" is Proclaimed.

Agua Prieta, Sonora, March 17.—News has been received through the military chiefs of this locality, and what appears to be the first that relates to the new revolution, that it will break out on the 5th of May against the Carranza government, under the banner of "Reorganized government of the free men of Mexico." It is reported that barricades of concrete and stone on both sides of the Paso de Las Palmas, on the sierra that divides the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, have been constructed.

It is verified that a special courier furnished news to the military chiefs of what is taking place on both sides of the sierra. He observed lights in the camps of the rebels in the neighborhood of that pass, and by order of the governor had investigated the rumors in circulation that a compact body of rebels is being concentrated in the southern part of Sonora.

This messenger also says that about 800 rebels, well mounted and armed, have established themselves convenient to the Paso de Las Palmas, which is being carefully investigated by the Carranzista leaders.

A great number of proclamations in which the public is invited to join the rebellion and in which the work of the new "government of free men of Mexico" is extolled, have been picked up by the authorities of the district of Altar, Sonora, which have been distributed in many other cities of Sonora. These proclamations were collected by a member of the Communist party that was localized in that district from Mexico.

TERROR AND SPYING SUCCEEDS LIBERTY SAYS MEXICO PAPER

Present Conditions there Compared to Those of Venice Under The Doges

LIBERTY SUCCEEDED BY LICENSE

Says Degeneration of Revolution's High Ideals to Such Low Levels is Alarming

El Heraldo de Mexico in its issue of March 10, says editorially:

Our correspondent from Sonora reports frequent robberies of the homes of persons prominent in political affairs. There is nothing strange about that, since the homes of wealth in these days are principally the homes of those who hold public office and are active in politics. But it is worth noting that the amount of money usually taken is small. These robberies in which the obliging thief takes very little suggest the possibility that the robber is really looking for documents which would tend to involve his victim in conspiracies to obstruct the plan of the government to impose a successor to Carranza upon the people. The policy of obstruction has been evident in Sonora, and the determination of the government to impose a candidate of its own choosing is now clear.

The present conditions in Mexico suggest a page from the history of Venice under the doges. This is an era of terror, espionage, inquisition. There is no hesitation in using whatever means will accomplish the shameful end desired. After having given liberty excessive lip praise we have now arrived at license. This is the present status of the officials who condemned Diaz and his regime and exterminated Huerta.

Such acts by persons known as immaculate disciples of the original revolution are incomprehensible. They come more naturally from persons who have fallen in love with power by means of which they have created certain interests. The protection of these created interests is more important to them than the principles of government or the salvation of a nation. But where will we land as a result of this execrable political system inherited by the present from the past. The degeneration of the high ideals of the revolution to such low levels in such a short time is indeed alarming. Our great need is honor in all that pertains to the public service. Revolutions are not for the purpose of substituting one tyranny for another.

LABOR FLOCKING TO U. S.

Trains Unable to Accommodate the Thousands Who Wish to Leave

In a front page article in the issue of March 4 *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, says reports from Monterey are to the effect that trains are insufficient in number to carry the thousands of Mexican laborers going to the United States. Estimates are that more than half a million Mexican laborers "are disposed to go to the United States."

In the same article it is asserted that some of the laborers are turning back because the Mexican hacendados are making them acceptable offers.

EXODUS ALARMS FARMERS

Fearful that Emigration of Labor Will Affect Crops

A front page article in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City of March 15, reports that so many thousands of Mexican laborers are going to the United States it is feared the wheat planting in Mexico will be greatly reduced this spring for lack of labor. A convention of farm owners has been called to meet in the City of Mexico shortly to discuss measures to prevent the emigration of labor. *El Excelsior* reports that not only are American contractors eager for all the laborers who cross the border, but they have gone into Mexico and encouraged emigration to such an extent that recently three such persons were expelled by presidential decree as pernicious foreigners.

CURFEW LAW FOR SOLDIERS BECAUSE THEY ROB CITIZENS

A dispatch from Monterey to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, dated March 14, says: "By orders of the commander of the garrison of this city all soldiers of the guard here must be in their barracks at six o'clock. This order results from the fact that soldiers are believed to have taken part in the robberies which have been committed, and many complaints were made to the commander. The soldiers who do not obey this order will be sent to the City of Mexico and placed at the disposition of the War Department on charges of disobeying orders."

CITY COUNCIL QUILTS BECAUSE OF CLASH WITH MILITARY

An editorial in *El Universal* of Mexico City, of March 9, says:

A dispatch which is indeed sensational was the one from our correspondent in Chilapa, State of Guerrero, which we published recently. It reported nothing less than the resignation en masse of the city council. The minutes of the meeting at which the council resigned have been called to the attention of the judge of that district, the chief military operations and the governor of the state. What was the cause of this mass resignation? The dispatch says that for some time the council has been having difficulty with the commander of the local garrison, Jose Moyano, and that yesterday he prevented the delivery of prisoners demanded by the Jefatura de Arma.

COMPLAIN OF THE MILITARY

Citizens Charge Chiefs with Obstructing Trade of Region

An editorial in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City of March 15, says:

The position of the military chiefs who operate in the region of Metepec, state of San Luis Potosi, is beyond understanding. As a result of their policy their trade in ixtle and skins which is the life of that community is suspended. The military chiefs have established a system of obstructions to business and a tax on those who come to buy which makes traffic impossible.

FEDERALS DEFEAT REBELS

Leader and Many of His Followers Killed in Battle

A dispatch from Tampico dated March 13, to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, appears in the issue of March 15 as follows:

Yesterday the rebel Francisco Medrano attacked Villa de Casas which was guarded by about thirty men. Reinforcements were sent when the town was attacked and enormous losses were inflicted upon the rebels, Medrano being killed. Their bodies were placed on public exhibition. Another battle with rebels was fought in Canon de Tepena. The rebels, defeated, fled.

GERMANS LIKE CARRANZA

La Opinion of Vera Cruz, of February 29, prints a two column front page article quoting "Senor Doctor don Arnoldo Krum Heller, first secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Berlin, to the effect that Carranza and the Mexican nation are tremendously admired by the Germans. He gives a list of booklets he wrote in German about Mexico and Carranza, and says hundreds of thousands of them are eagerly bought.

MEXICAN ARMY IS POLITICAL MACHINE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Newspaper Charges That Such Use is Both "Dangerous and Imprudent"

VILLA'S SUCCESSES A RESULT

Political and Not Military Strategy The Governing Reasons for Maneuvers

El Heraldo de Mexico of Mexico City in an editorial published March 9, deploring the use of the army for political purposes, which it claims is "imprudent and dangerous," says:

The disposition of the armed forces which for a while was governed by military strategy now has no other purpose than to lay a foundation throughout the length and breadth of the country for a candidacy which finds its strength only in the bosom of the present government. An effort is being made to impose that candidacy upon the people without taking into account all that such conduct can cause in damage to the Mexican nation. This going and coming of military chiefs and this incessant moving of troops is not made to hold in check the various rebel bands, but to assure political domination in this or that section of the country.

The latest assault of the Villa troops in the north is a consequence of this criminal conduct of the government. Desirous of achieving political domination in the state of Sonora, it withdrew the troops from the places of danger and that is what gave occasion for Villa to move his men into places of safety previously well guarded by federal forces.

For what purpose does General Diezgo go to Sonora? The surrender of the Yaquis left that state in complete peace. More troops were not necessary. The military problem in the region of Sonora had been solved. Notwithstanding that fact, the government transferred troops to Sonora, and Villa was not slow to give proof that he was alive. It is in vain for high officials to make strenuous efforts to give explanations which satisfy no one. The whole world knows that the troops under Diezgo went into Sonora with no other object than to hold under control the government of that region, which is considered one of the most refractory in the country. They went also to withhold from those people their right to vote and to support a spurious candidacy imposed by the federal government, and in order that the government may carry out its purpose to triumph at any cost. It is a sad experience to which we call attention. These political maneuvers dishonor a great and noble institution. They run counter to the best interests of the army and against the future security of the country. Very bad indeed will be the result for the military class when the government itself is the first to corrupt them.

OUTRAGES BY FEDERAL TROOPS

Given as Excuse by Captured Bandits for Resisting

El Excelsior of Mexico City, of March 12, says:

"As a result of the declarations made by the prisoners Arturo Arrellano and Francisco Moyano, captured by federal troops, a circular will be sent to all the chiefs of military operations. Arrellano and Moyano assert that they were forced to become armed and resist the authority of the government because of the outrages committed by federal troops against their properties. The circular directs commanders to be very careful of the persons and rights of all those who reside in the military zone, now that it is clear what damage is done to the progress of pacification when the troops and the people are not friends."

Note: This is the contention of a number of the so-called bandits of Mexico. Several of them are owners of lands, and some are attorneys and educated men.

"Mexico Through Mexican Glasses" is issued weekly by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, No. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where all communications should be addressed.

By presenting to you "Mexico Through Mexican Glasses," it is our hope that those who wish to know the truth about conditions as they are, may learn it from the Mexicans themselves and draw their own conclusions.

MEXICO THROUGH MEXICAN GLASSES

WATCH THE ARMY WARNS AGUILAR IN CAMPAIGNING

Says It Wants a Military Candidate Elected to Succeed Carranza

GONZALES MAY JOIN OBREGON

President's Son-in-Law Says This May Be Result of Disappointment

A dispatch from Morelia, state of Michoacan, to *El Universal*, of Mexico City, of March 31, gives a lengthy detailed report of a political meeting at which Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza spoke on behalf of Ignacio Bonillas, candidate for president of Mexico.

Bonillas is quoted as saying that the sudden end of the campaign of Pablo Gonzales and the present weakness of that candidate is due to the fact that he expected to be put into office by his friend Carranza without making a campaign or needing the votes of the people. When he learned that he would not be given the presidency as a gift he asked for certain governorships and other posts for himself and his friends. This was also denied him. Since then his candidacy has steadily slumped.

Mr. Aguilar said that it would not astonish him if Gonzales were to join Obregon in consequence of his resentment and disappointment. He warned the public of the danger which confronts the nation because of the solidarity among certain military elements which desire a military government with the army the real force.

The correspondent reports that the best seats in the hall were about half-filled but that the gallery was crowded with working people who were all partisans of Obregon.

LITTLE INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN

Correspondence from Guanajuato, dated March 24, and appearing in *El Heraldo de Mexico*, of Mexico City, of March 26, says:

"It is reported that Ignacio Bonillas and his campaign committee will visit here in connection with his campaign for president. The population of this city is not interested in the campaign."

OBREGON ASKS FAIR PLAY

Protests to Carranza of Arrest of His Army Supporters

El Heraldo de Mexico, of March 27, prints under four-column front page headlines the correspondence between General Alvaro Obregon and President Carranza, in which Obregon demands fair treatment for the army officers who were arrested in the City of Mexico at the time Ignacio Bonillas received a demonstration there recently. Mr. Obregon calls the president's attention to the fact that the political activities of these officers who are supporting Obregon is certainly not more reprehensible than the political activity of Carranza's son-in-law Candido Aguilar, who was until recently a general of division, and is now campaigning for Bonillas.

BANDITS ATTACK TRAIN

Col. Fontes, Head of the Mexican Railways, on Board, But Uninjured

Bandits attempted to blow up the train from Mexico City to Veracruz March 27, according to a dispatch from Veracruz dated March 28 and appearing in *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 29. According to this dispatch Colonel Fontes, head of the Mexican railways, was a passenger and the train was thoroughly guarded. A hoody battle between soldiers and rebels followed. Only the official reports of the Mexican military commanders were available at the time this report was printed in *El Excelsior*, and they stated—as usual—that all the bandit leaders were killed, wounded or captured and that the rebels suffered a terrible defeat.

SUSPECT RAILROAD IRREGULARITIES

El Excelsior, of Mexico City, under date of April 1, says:

The offices in the City of Mexico in which are kept the records of the Mexico-Queretaro division of the Mexican Central Railway have been burglarized for a second time. They were recently burglarized and the papers in the files were used to set fire to the office. The fire was discovered by a night watchman and extinguished. The second burglary was evidently to destroy the papers which might give evidence of financial irregularities.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT VALES

Public Does Not Want Them Because Not Redeemed in Gold

A dispatch from Torreon to *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 26, says:

"The vales of the Monetary Commission which are the first were generally accepted by the public are now being refused. According to the information we have received this is due to the fact that the local commission has refused to redeem with gold the vales of the Monetary Commission in conformity with the decree under which the vales were issued. The local street car company accumulated a large quantity of these fifty cent hills, but on taking them to the government office to have them redeemed with gold, the information was given that gold was not available. The crisis because of the shortage of coin is severe."

FIFTEEN DAYS' SUSPENSION

Mayor of Monterey Gets Slight Punishment for Holding Girl

El Universal, of Mexico City, of March 27, prints the following dispatch from Monterey:

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the governor of the state, Jose E. Santes, ordered the municipal president of Monterey suspended for fifteen days.

The mayor was charged with having held prisoner for three months a girl under age, Consuelo Martinez.

"City officials said that the girl applied to the municipal president some time ago for protection, saying that she had no home. They assert that the municipal placed her 'in an honorable house.' Later a relative of the girl asked for her. The mayor refused to give her up. He also refused after judicial order had been issued and this refusal to obey the judicial order is given as the cause of his suspension from office."

CORN-COBS FOR CARTRIDGES

Federals Learn the Rebels Resort To Clever Camouflage

El Universal, of Mexico City, in its issue of March 12, says:

Our correspondent in Villa Hermosa communicated to us the capture of some inventive individuals, who having passed themselves off as rebels, devoted themselves to robbing and attacking small towns. It was astonishing that the captured men were carrying arms that were a crude imitation of 30-30 rifles, made of worthless wood; in their cartridge belts they were wearing corncobs instead of deadly bullets. For some time they fooled many and gained much booty. At last their protector, Gestas, slept and they were taken prisoners, as we said, and handed over to the authorities who gave them merited punishment. The "camouflage" could not have been more ingenious and it is right that the law does not take cognizance of these strategic niceties. Other followers of the immoral Gestas do not do these things so excellently and have cost very much blood, money and tears to the people of Tabasco.

LABOR EXODUS IS ALARMING

Because of It May Be Impossible to Cultivate Fifty per Cent of Farms

In *Heraldo de Mexico*, of Mexico City, of March 28, appears a three column front page article as follows:

"The Department of Agriculture has received news which is indeed alarming on the subject of the large emigration of laborers who are going to the United States in search of better wages and more acceptable living conditions. It is believed that as a result of the labor shortage it will not be possible to cultivate fifty per cent of the farms. Some think that wages should be raised and living conditions bettered. Others think the emigration laws should be changed. But thus far the problem remains unsolved."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN



In Tampico



In Morelia



In the City of Mexico

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PROCEEDS SERENELY.

From "El Excelsior," Mexico City

GOOD GOVERNMENT ENDS IN TABASCO SAYS EL UNIVERSAL

Charges Acting Governor Has Placed Prohibitory Tax on Merchandise

PRESIDENT IS PETITIONED

Claims Successor Is More Ignorant Than the De Facto Governor

El Universal, of Mexico City, in its issue of March 12, says editorially:

It is sad to admit how many times the government of Tabasco has caused us to make note of its acts, and never favorably. It is no fault of ours, but simply as the old maxim has it, "The elm-tree can not hear pearls."

Carlos Green, "de facto" governor, transferred his authority to a so-called Colonel Juan Ricardez Broca. No offense is intended in telling what is well known to the people of Tabasco, but he is a person as ignorant as the aforesaid Carlos Green. The governor has decreed a duty at the tax rate of two and a half per cent on all merchandise that enters or leaves the state. Good government has been ended by him. It is a fitting legacy of the former official who transferred what many believe easy reins.

Naturally all the merchants are indignant at the unjust decree and have appealed to the highest tribunal of all times, though the "modus operandi" may have been modified. At the present time there is in this city a commission of Tabascans which has asked for an interview with the first magistrate of the republic, in order to obtain his good offices in behalf of that oppressed body. The worthy sons of Mercury (god of commerce) naturally expect that Senor Carranza will heed them; if not, they will be compelled to close up their business houses. The shameful tax is fatal to their interests.

Will it be necessary to comment at length on such an incredible blunder? Are Colonel Juan Ricardez y Broca, provisional governor of Tabasco, and his worthy secretary of state ignorant that there is a Magna Charta, and in it article 116 that says "Something" upon this affair? But if this pair of characters dares to violate the law in such clear and conclusive matters, what can be expected of their wisdom and administrative ability in meeting daily such serious questions as the state of Tabasco offers at the moment? What a deplorable thing it is to believe that in our day of skepticism, still the fiery tongues of a revolutionary "Holy Ghost" can give light and culture to those who have not sought them during their entire life!

ARMY IS MARCHING AROUND COUNTRY ONLY TO SHOW IT CAN

El Excelsior Charges that Nothing Is Being Accomplished by Federal Troops

EXCUSE TO BLEED TREASURY

Expeditions Permit Amateur Officers to Return Covered with Gold Braid

An editorial in *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 29:

In the state of Puebla there is being produced some more of that endless history which has made our soldiers immortal and prolonged indefinitely the military campaign in order to give reason for more heading of the treasury and permit our amateur officers to return covered with gold braid after unfruitful and prolonged expeditions.

The constitutionalist military chiefs who left the city of Puebla going in the direction of Veracruz, a region infested by rebel groups operating under the direction of Felix Diaz, are about to arrive at the Gulf coast without having crossed even a trail of the followers of Felix Diaz. At the same time the column of troops which left Veracruz for Puebla is about to arrive at that city with the same negative results.

Beyond doubt Felix Diaz and his men have seen the columns file by, hidden behind trees and rocks, and at this very hour are laughing. We are certain that when the military commander makes up his mind to give the rebels their death blow it will be given, but until he makes up his mind to do so, the troops may march up and down the country as much as they like so long as their only attempt is to prove that they can march over the country.

JAPANESE AFTER MEXICAN OIL

El Heraldo de Mexico, of Mexico City, in its issue of March 30, says:

"In the event petroleum is discovered on the western coast Japanese capital will be available for development of the oil fields on a large scale."

"A company with a capital of fifty million yen has been formed and awaits only the reports of competent geologists before beginning exploration. It is already known that exploration along the Pacific coast between Mazatlan and Rosario has given satisfactory results and that good oil indications have been found."

CHANGE CONSTITUTIONS, SAYS CARRANZA, IN PLEADING FOR UNITY OF ACTION BY LATIN-AMERICA AGAINST U. S.

Says Solidarity of Continent Depends Not Upon Some Document, but That It Must Be the Solidarity Which is Sealed by Affection and Mutual Consideration—Anything Limiting the Sovereignty of One Nation for the Advancement of Another, He Claims, Flaunts a Danger Common to All States of Continent.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN FAIRNESS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Mexican President Insists the Differences Existing Between the United States and Mexico Were Not Provoked by His Country, and Having Been Magnified by Repetition, Are Disquieting to All America, But Will Be Settled Without Disturbance

The following interview with President Carranza, published in *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 31, by courtesy of the special correspondent of *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, who obtained it:

"My thought and my action in so far as they refer to international affairs, are, I believe, very well known. The great tragedy which drenched the soil of Europe with blood and which fortunately has ended, will mark a new era in the history of humanity. The young and rich nations of America should give grave consideration to the new conditions and to their future."

"The solidarity of the Continent, not as provided by some document, but the solidarity which is sealed by affection and mutual consideration must constitute the cornerstone which will be the base of our glory and the strength which will give us capacity to solve the problem demanding the attention of statesmen and the efforts of peoples. This solidarity will be a fiction if it does not stand firmly on mutual respect for the sovereignty of the nations. In view of this assumption one can not admit the existence of weak nations and strong nations. A national entity is sacred and intangible. Anything which limits the sovereignty of one nation for the advancement of another, which makes use of force to violate the territory or to refuse to recognize the decisions of its judicial authorities or other legal rulers necessarily flaunts a danger common to all the other states of the American continent."

"Mexico can proclaim this principle without violence towards nor thought of the susceptibilities of others because it harmonizes with her traditional policy with the other nations of the earth. The greatness of one nation causes Mexico no fear nor does the smallness of another excite our covetousness. "The conflicts or incidents now pending with the United States themselves prove my assertion. Reduced to their basic elements there is no reason why they should not find the solution which justice demands, without disturbance to the dignity of the two countries involved, each guarding its rights."

"The most elementary logic dictates that these conflicts could not have been provoked by our country, absorbed as it has been by such grave internal problems—problems which have demanded all of our strength and great sacrifices to stabilize our country."

"These conflicts, magnified many times as they are repeated abroad are disquieting to all America. They have finally come to be given extraordinary proportions by public opinion and people have thought them generators of a hopeless situation. Every country should guard the supremacy of the national will with the same care that it guards the integrity of its territory. If it weakens in this, its conception of sovereignty becomes dangerously diminished or is lost. But those things

which are done in the name of sacred and inescapable principles can not cause nations which have rested their strength in the proper respect which they show to other nations and the proper respect which they merit from the others."

No Faith in Monroe Doctrine

The correspondent continues: Evidently President Carranza does not believe in the efficacy of the Monroe Doctrine nor in its fairness for the weak nations of America. In his opinion the only practical doctrine is that which becomes visible in what he says in the foregoing interview. The correspondent told President Carranza that it is his information that four-fifths of Lower California is held under concessions granted thirty years ago and nothing has ever been done to comply with the terms of the concessions nor has any development taken place there.

Mr. Carranza limited himself in replying to saying that this matter had been given serious attention by his government and that it would be solved in the manner in which justice dictated.

"I am inclined to believe that this concession will be cancelled," he said, "and that these lands will be restored to the national patrimony, giving indemnity to the holders of the concession."

I asked Mr. Carranza if he did not believe that if this solution was attempted new conflicts would arise as some of the holders are foreign subjects. He replied that if this is the solution no difficulty need be feared because international law accepts the principle that no foreigner can have greater rights than native citizens.

"All of the governments of the Spanish American nations," said President Carranza, should definitely affirm that the foreigners who set foot upon their territory must submit themselves without reservation to the laws of the country and renounce the protection of the laws of the government of the country from which they came. To obtain this solution we must accomplish, if it is necessary, a modification of the rules of international law, and even reform the constitutions of the various nations which today oppose this principle."

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CHINESE NOW IN CLASS WITH CITIZENS OF THE U. S.

An article in *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 26, reports that the Chinese along the western part of Mexico are still subjected to hostile demonstrations on the part of the Mexican people. Specifically the article cites that the houses of the Chinese in San Diego, Sinaloa, were attacked with rocks recently and some of the Chinese injured. It is reported that the Chinese there accepted employment at wages far less than the Mexicans were receiving and this angered the Mexicans.

BOLSHEVIC PROPAGANDA

Lenine's Letter Given Wide Circulation Among Mexican Workers

A dispatch from Veracruz to *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of March 26, says:

The open letter sent by Nicolai Lenine to the workers of America instructing them on the subject of communism and urging them to bring to a close the exploitation of which they are victims has been given very wide circulation among all the workers in this state.

MEXICO THROUGH MEXICAN GLASSES

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NO. 5

VILLA CUTS OFF TORREON

Rebel Chieftain Makes Good His Boast, and Attacks Railroads

A four-column, front-page headline in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, of April 4, announces that Torreón has been cut off from rail communication with the outside world by two attacks of troops led by Francisco Villa.

"Near Jimenez," says *El Excelsior*, "a passenger train on the Mexican Central line to Chihuahua was held up. Near Noria a convoy from Zacatecas was destroyed. The garrisons at Torreón and Durango have been increased recently as a result of the recent attacks on Gomez Palacio and Lerdo, which towns are near Torreón. According to the information received, the trains were destroyed. The guards were forced to retire owing to the superior numbers of the attacking party. Passengers were kidnapped."

"Some time ago Villa announced that he was going to cut off Torreón and then attack the place, but not a great deal of attention was given his boast. Now it appears that he is going to carry out his threat, and there is great alarm and anxiety in that part of the country."

OFFICER TAKES TOLL

Forces Citizens to Pay for Privilege of Using Public Highway

A dispatch from Puebla, in *El Excelsior*, of Mexico City, of April 3:

"A Committee of people in the neighborhood of Zacapoaxtla has asked intervention of the courts to protect them from an order of the commander of the military forces of this district. A private company has been formed by members of the national congress with a concession to operate freight and passenger lines on the public road to a neighboring town. They also used their influence with a military official to have this road repaired and put in good condition without cost to themselves. The military man forced the people of the neighborhood to work on the road, and at the same time charged a road toll for those who drove any sort of vehicle over the road, telling them the money was to be used for public improvement. The committee asks the court to direct that the people shall be permitted to return to their villages without having to pay the road toll. "This is one of the many arbitrary acts of which the inhabitants of this unfortunate state are victims at the hands of the authorities."

INNOCENT SENT TO PRISON

Police Abuse Power and Deport Prisoners Without Investigation

El Heraldo de Mexico of Mexico City, of April 4, prints on the front page an exposure of the abuse of power by the police since the order has been in effect authorizing them to send to the penal colony of Tres Marias Islands persons known to be habitual criminals. *El Heraldo* says a number of innocent persons have been sent to the penal colony on the order of police officials without adequate investigation even by the higher police officials, much less by courts of adequate jurisdiction.

The penal colony of Tres Marias has the usual unsavory reputation of such institutions. The three small islands in question are off the west coast of Mexico. Those who are sent there do not return.

KIDNAPPED FOR RANSOM

A dispatch from Tepic, State of Nayarit, dated April 2, and appearing in *El Heraldo de Mexico* of Mexico City, of April 6, says:

"News from Ixtlan del Rio is to the effect that the widely known merchant, Rafael Menchaca, has been kidnapped, and with him the manager of an estate, Esteban Palomera. Twenty thousand pesos ransom is demanded. It has been raised and will be paid."

CARRANZA PROPAGANDA



CARRANZA PROPAGANDA

Mexican Minister to Brazil Denounces the Monroe Doctrine

A dispatch from Buenos Aires to *El Heraldo de Mexico* of April 3 says:

"The important newspaper, *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, prints a dispatch from Rio Janeiro reporting an interview with Aaron Saenz, Mexican minister to Brazil, in which he says that the Monroe Doctrine constitutes a real danger for the nations of the American continent, because its application varies according to the point of view of each administration in power in the United States. "According to Elihu Root," he said, "the doctrine is very good for the United States, because it gave that country the right to protect itself as an independent and sovereign nation. Two years ago, President Wilson said that the Monroe Doctrine does not exist. While Senator Lodge said he does not think the application of the Monroe Doctrine should be the exclusive responsibility of the United States."

"The Mexican minister continued," says the dispatch, "to point out that Mexico would not accept any doctrine contrary to its sovereignty, and that it had never been necessary for Mexico to have protection or help from any one. Her own strength is sufficient."

AEROPLANES AND BLOCK HOUSES PROTECT RAILWAYS

A dispatch from Vera Cruz appears in *El Excelsior* of April 4, reporting the arrival there of General Luis Felipe Dominguez with military forces and equipment, including aeroplanes. He will construct blockhouses along the Isthmus Railway and endeavor to subdue the rebel forces operating in that part of the republic.

ACCURATE INFORMATION

El Universal of Mexico City, of April 8 prints on the front page the statement that President Carranza has ordered the federal troops in the state of Sonora to be re-enforced, sufficient to bring the total to 8,000. The reason given for assembling these troops is the campaign against the Yaquis.

FOUGHT BATTLE WITH REBELS

Federal Forces Begin Campaign in Oaxaca Against Ibarra

A dispatch dated Oaxaca, April 2, appears in *El Heraldo de Mexico* of Mexico City, of April 6, as follows:

"As I have previously announced, the campaign against Isaac Ibarra has been formally begun in the hills. Federico Silva, chief of military operations in this district, left for Tlacoalula, at the head of the military trains, comprising all arms of the service, and generous amounts of supplies and equipment. His forces were divided into three columns to work out an enveloping movement aimed at the headquarters of Ibarra.

"The battle was fought as planned and there were numerous dead and wounded. The reporter says it was reported to him that the federal forces had lost nine men. But that night at the hospital he saw twenty-three. He also saw a woman weeping and waiting for her wounded lover. She informed him that her lover would be the forty-third to pass. He asked her how many were killed. She said many, but did not know the exact number.

"We can only achieve peace in Mexico when we have a truly democratic free government," continues the reporter."

FEDERAL OFFICER GETS DRUNK

Ignores Civil Authorities and Tries to Take Charge of Town

A dispatch from Nogales to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, of April 4, quotes passengers arriving at Nogales from Cananea to the effect that Major Inzunza Medina tried to take charge of the town by force and close all the places of amusement. The passengers reported that he informed the civil authorities that he was their superior. He was at the time in a complete state of intoxication and carried a pistol in his hand. He was unable to take charge of the town because of the energetic action of Alberto Fernani, a retired lieutenant colonel, who is manager of a circus in Cananea. The dispatch does not say what action Fernani took.

CARICATURAS DE "EXCELSIOR"

A ALEORIA DE LOS VAOS
THE HAPPY BUM



—Te veo muy satisfecho!
—Como que creo que pronto tendré "chamba".
—Por qué?
—Porque soy revolucionario de profesión.

"You look pleased."
"It is because I think I will soon have a job."
"Why?"
"Because I am a professional revolutionist."

HATRED ANIMATES GUARDS

Charged That These Forces Use Power to Decimate Enemies

El Excelsior of Mexico City, in its issue of April 5, publishes the following editorial:

"More than a few times we have referred editorially to the regional guards of the various states. We have said many times that the regional forces are most useful when they are animated by a sane desire to protect society, but they are very bad when used as an instrument to satisfy petty hatreds. Particularly with regard to the state of Puebla, we have made the observation that owing to the lack of regulation, both at present and during the past, armed men taking advantage of their membership in these regional forces have used their power to decrease their enemies. In the present matter of Huauchipango the fatal influence of these regional forces is plainly shown. They do not confine themselves to persecuting their personal enemies, but make an effort to see that in the little towns only those officials who are members of their own factional groups shall rule. And as that is not always easy the regional forces find it also necessary to persecute the city councils. In view of this situation the Department of War and Marine ought either to regulate these regional forces or abolish them."

REBELS WILL NOT BE PAID

Carranza Government Refuses Money to Those Who Surrender

A dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated April 7, appears in *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, of April 8, as follows:

"The military chiefs in this state have received a communication from the Department of War and Marine, with the approval of the President of the Republic, instructing them that no money gifts will be given to rebels who surrender, but that they receive only a passport and personal guarantees, provided they go to work."

DISORDERS IN OAXACA

El Heraldo's Correspondent Asks Who Will Stop the Evils

"In addition to the long list of assassinations and robberies which we have reported to *El Heraldo de Mexico* of Mexico City," the Oaxaca correspondent says in a dispatch appearing April 5, "we must add the following:

Late on the night of the 26th of March a group entered the town of San Juan Legolava, district of Ocotlan, and robbed all the people, killing Crisanto Santiago, who resisted.

The town of San Martin de los Cansecos was also robbed. It is in the same district. In addition to money the attackers carried away cattle and other goods. The people were the victims of outrages.

The hacienda of Vergel was robbed. In the face of such continuous robberies, sackings, depredations and assassinations, we ask, "Who is going to put a stop to these evils?"

SONORA IS CRAZY

El Excelsior Charges Politicians and Soldiers Have Made It So

El Excelsior of Mexico City says editorially in its issue of April 5:

"The state which Adolfo de la Huerta governs (Sonora) is crazy. Or it would be more accurate to say that the soldiers and politicians who have picked out that territory for a demonstration of their arts have driven it crazy.

On one side there are the militarists, who have their minds made up that the public shall not be permitted to work in harmony with the national government or enjoy the fruits of peace. For this group the war has not ended; they desire to go on enjoying all the immunities which were theirs during the days when Mexico had neither king nor rook. On the other side are the candidates for seats in congress, who are arousing the working classes by impossible promises and leading them into a whirlpool of dirty and unproductive politics.

The governor, who ought to be guarding the welfare of his people, seems to have fled to the moon and let matters drift where they will. The governor ought to wake up."

PROMISE REBELS AMNESTY

Federal General in Chiapas Makes Appeals to Bands

A dispatch from Tuxtla Gutierrez, State of Chiapas, to *El Excelsior* of Mexico City, dated March 26, and appearing in the issue of April 5th, says:

"On the 16th of March a manifestation in favor of peace was held in this city. After speeches had been made on behalf of the public a speech was made in reply by the secretary of state on behalf of the military commander of this district. It was explained that the general is doing all in his power to bring about peace with the rebel bands and has appealed to them, promising them generous terms of amnesty, if they will surrender themselves."

"Mexico Through Mexican Glasses" is issued weekly by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, No. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where all communications should be addressed.

By presenting to you "Mexico Through Mexican Glasses," it is our hope that those who wish to know the truth about conditions as they are, may learn it from the Mexicans themselves and draw their own conclusions.

INF

TEATRO VARIEDADES

DES 7 DE ABRIL DE 1920—A LAS 7 P. M

NOCH EL POPULAR DRAMA DE PEDRO DECOURCELLE —

Los Pilettes

IMPORTANTE ENTREVISTA

Ayer tarde tuvimos el honor de recibir en nuestra oficina la visita del doctor Samuel G. Inman, sociólogo notable, publicista norteamericano que ha dictado conferencias en la Universidad de Columbia, y de Mr. Howard E. Jensen, publicista también.

Viere el doctor Inman de Guatemala, de donde salió hace seis días. El Presidente Estrada Cabrera les dió una fiesta. Nos mostró la última fotografía del mandatario guatemalteco, tomada a fines del mes pasado.

—Qué impresión le dejó a Ud. personalmente el Licenciado Estrada Cabrera?—le preguntamos.

—Personalmente es un hombre bueno. En la fotografía notará Ud. que se encuentra bastante dedicado de salud. No dispone ahora de tanta energía como debe haber tenido antes.

—Y el asunto político, cómo que está fuerte allá?

—Bastante. La oficina unionista en la capital se mantiene a toda hora llena de gente,—cuatrocientas, quinientas personas—y allí pronuncian discursos, se imprimen hojas sueltas. El movimiento es ya incontenible.

Y continuó Mr. Inman:—Quién sabe qué nos pasará. Dos veces que estuve en Lima, hubo revolución. En México, donde he estado algunas ocasiones, hallaba revoluciones. Dichosamente en Nicaragua no veo que haya indicios de que la paz se altere. En el Senado americano estuve dos días, declarando ante la comisión investigadora de la cuestión mexicana. Yo he luchado en la prensa y hasta he publicado un libro contra la intervención armada en México. Soy partidario de que se ayude a México, de la intervención amistosa o mejor dicho de la cooperación, no de la intervención.

—Su viaje por Centro América, es de estudio?

—Sí señor. Vengo desapasionadamente, a estudiar y a observar las condiciones de estos países en sus relaciones con los Estados Unidos, a fin de que tiendan a mejorarse para que lleguen a lo que deben ser sobre la base de la amistad y de la comprensión, pues debo confesar que de una y otra parte no nos conocemos bien, y de esa mala comprensión recíproca se derivan errores que se subsanarán a medida que mejor nos conozcamos los americanos del norte con los latinos del Sur. Para ese ideal he formado en Nueva York una revista «La Nueva Democracia» en que colaboran notables escritores de una y otra lengua.

Luego de un rato más de conversación se despidieron de nosotros el doctor Inman y el señor Jensen, a quienes deseamos grata permanencia en el país. Dentro de una semana partirán a Honduras y al Salvador. De allí se dirigirán a Guatemala de donde se dirigirán por ferrocarril a los Estados Unidos, pasando por México.

El doctor Inman nos mostró su credencial de representante de la Liga de la Paz, de que es Presidente Mr. William H. Taft

Dr. Rafael Salinas h.

MÉDICO Y CIRUJANO

Horas de consulta: De 10 a 12 m. y de 1 a 4 pm. Para los pobres gratis

Oficina contigua a la casa de habitación de don José María Castrillo y don Agustín Cerna.

AVISO

Vendo mi casa, muy bien situada en la 1ª Calle Sur, No 21. El que pueda tener interés en ella, entiéndase directamente conmigo.—J. Jesús Castillo.

Dr. Octavio C.

MÉDICO Y CIRUJANO

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MEXICO THROUGH MEXICAN GLASSES

VILLA FORCES RAID CHIHUAHUA, WRECKING TRAINS

No Opposition Because of Withdrawal of Federal Forces for Sonora Campaign

SECURES MUCH WAR MATERIAL
Rebel Bands Dominate Region Between Jimenez and Torreon, Looting at Will

El Heraldo de Mexico, in its issue of April 14, publishes the following:

"The activities of Francisco Villa in the State of Chihuahua, south of the state capital, are more serious than is generally known. Villa practically dominates the region between Jimenez and Torreon, and railroad traffic is carried on under difficulties as great as those which were encountered a year ago when Villa was engaged in a particularly energetic campaign in the state in question. According to the reports of travelers from the City of Chihuahua four well-armed, well-equipped bands are in operation in the region referred to. Some of these are detailed to attack military and passenger trains, others to seize points where arms and ammunition can be secured.

"In the early part of this week two trains were assaulted by the Villistas, one at La Noria and the other at Jimulco, the assailants securing the valuables, war materials and merchandise carried by the trains. It is reported further that Villa has established a center of operations at Jimenez, operating as far as Parral to the southwest and southerly into the State of Durango, in the neighborhood of Mapimi and Comez Palacio.

"It is said that Villa is meeting with little resistance, as most of the government forces are withdrawn from Chihuahua to be used in the campaign against Sonora."

VILLA IN CHIHUAHUA

Starts Anew When Government Transfers Troops to Sonora

El Excelsior, of Mexico City under date of April 12, prints the following:

"The withdrawal of the troops from the State of Chihuahua, ordered by the War Department for the purpose of carrying out military operations in other states, has already brought about serious consequences, and the activities of Villa which had almost been suppressed are again becoming a danger to public peace.

"We are told by people coming from Chihuahua and Torreon that in the north there is much alarm as a result of the attacks on trains, and not a day passes on which the Villistas do not approach the railroad and fire into the passenger trains.

"Mining camps and factories situated in the zone occupied by Villa have suspended their work entirely. In the past week, during which the Villistas developed great activity, the villages of Rosario, San Joaquin and Estancada, besides many others as well as haciendas have been attacked. The villages were sacked, and in the haciendas the bandits committed their customary excesses.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REFUSED

Permanent Committee of Congress Declines to Endorse Carranza

Excelsior, a newspaper published in Mexico City, under date of April 15, says:

"Upon motion of Deputies David Castillo and Francisco Castellanos Diaz, the permanent committee of Congress yesterday discussed the propriety of granting a vote of confidence to the nation's executive in the matter of the Sonora revolt.

"The short and pithy debates which followed convinced the deputies and senators that this measure would not pass, since the law defines the duties of the permanent committee, and if this committee fulfills them there is no occasion for announcing the fact to the executive.

"Furthermore, it was argued that the body in question is not empowered to emit votes of confidence, for if such were the case it would also have the power to issue votes of censure which may happen only under the parliamentary system, which does not obtain here.

"Upon a vote being taken the motion was rejected, the first ballot being a tie, the second resulting in a vote of 12 to 10 against any expression of confidence."

CARICATURAS DE "EXCELSIOR"



¡Adois, Paz! . . . Farewell, Peace.

MORE MISCHIEF MAKING

Mexico's Minister to South America Admits Propagandizing

An article on the front page of *El Universal*, of April 10, says:

Gerzayn Ugarte, Mexican Minister to Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia, has arrived here to confer with President Carranza on official matters. Afterward, Mr. Ugarte said to a group of newspaper men that he is very much pleased with his South American assignment, that he was received with acclaim in intellectual and official circles, and by the public as well.

He said it was his duty especially to let the people of South America know that Mexico entertains for those countries a deep feeling of sympathy expressed above all else in the Carranza Doctrine. (Note: As opposed to the Monroe Doctrine.) He said that when Mexico has a critical period in her international relations those countries give care and attention to the course of events and show themselves our friends. He said that a proof of the identity of feeling between Mexico and South America is the action of Colombia in nationalizing petroleum, and that the laws promulgated on this subject by Colombia closely follow the Mexican text.

Mr. Ugarte said he does not know what Commission President Carranza will give him next and he is awaiting orders.

GERMANS AFTER MEXICAN OIL

Consul-General at Berlin Reports They Want to Enter Field

An article on the front page of *El Excelsior*, of April 9, reports that there is a great deal of interest in Germany in Mexican petroleum development. The Mexican Consul-General in Berlin is quoted to the effect that he receives a great many inquiries about Mexican oil fields, and he reports to the Mexican Government that there is plenty of German capital available to be invested in Mexican oil development. He says that German capitalists very much desire to organize a company and enter the Mexican field in order to escape the monopoly of a company now in operation, which, according to *El Excelsior*, buys its petroleum and petroleum products in the United States and sells to Germany.

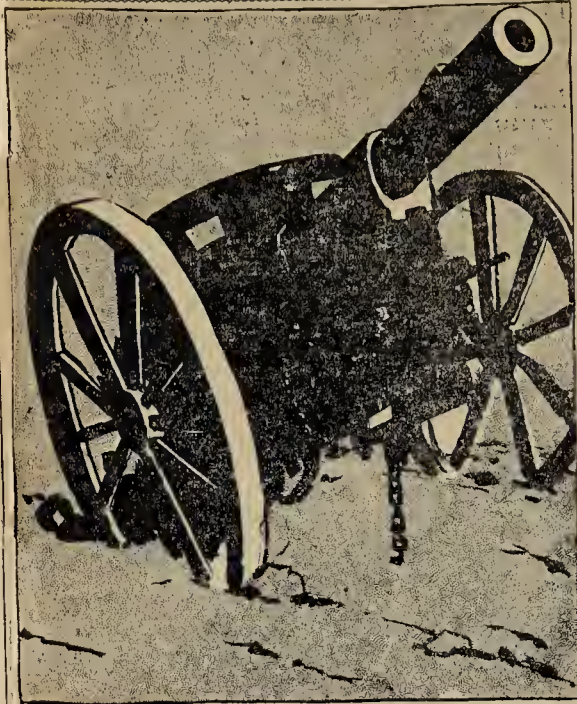
STOLE GOVERNMENT RIFLES

Claim Made That 5,000 Disappeared While Obregon Was in Office

In its issue of April 15, *El Heraldo de Mexico*, of Mexico City, publishes the following:

"Our reporters learned that in the War Department it has become known that five thousand rifles stored in various places had disappeared. It is believed that these arms fell into the hands of the employees, who at different times worked in the department, more especially during the time when Obregon was Minister of War. In the place of these rifles, there are cases filled with stones, so that the theft would appear to have been committed some time ago."

CARICATURAS DE "EXCELSIOR"



Yo tengo de nuevo la palabra. I have the floor again.

MEXICANS TAUNT PRESIDENT WILSON ON DOWNFALL OF PAN-AMERICAN UNION

"*El Heraldo de Mexico*" Rejoices That the "Subtle Diplomacy To Extend Its Sphere of Activity of the United States Tumbles To the Ground" If the Latin-American Countries Adopt the Project and the New League Becomes a Fact.

El Heraldo de Mexico, of Mexico City, prints an editorial in its issue of April 13, as follows:

"A great sensation has been caused in the chancelleries of the various countries of this continent by the resolution adopted by the enlightened and progressive Republic of El Salvador, proposing to her sister-republics the formation of a new League of Nations exclusively for Latin-American countries.

"A few days ago, in the 'World Events' published in the *Heraldo*, we dealt with this subject in all the detail which its importance merits, and commented on the effect sure to be produced upon the White House by the clause referring to the discontinuance of the so-called Pan-American movement, fostered and organized in Washington.

Two days ago we learned by cable of the stupor produced there by the news (of this proposed league). This was and is natural.

"The task so carefully planned and so consistently maintained, this attempt through subtle diplomacy to extend the sphere of activity of the United States, tumbles to the ground if the Latin-American countries adopt the project and the new league becomes a fact.

"From press reports lately received we know that Costa Rica and Honduras are favorably inclined to it and in Guatemala, where 'Unionism' has just triumphed over Estrada Cabrera, it is sure that the new government will support the plan.

"News from South America is lacking, but there is no doubt that most of the countries there will accept the proposition without discussion as a whole, barring certain details of secondary importance, which will be arranged. And it is almost a certainty that when a definite beginning is made and the majority of the peoples and governments of Latin-America decide to complete this lofty task, they will extend invitations to the two parent stocks of our race, to Spain and to Portugal.

"We may safely count upon the immediate approval on the part of the Argentine of the initiative of El Salvador, for, as is well known, the powerful and progressive nation considers itself the most dutiful daughter of our mother-country. It is not necessary for us to make mention of our reasons for referring to the Argentine in this manner, or to her reasons for her belief. (This veiled reference is probably to the refusal of the Argentine to enter the war on the side of the Allies.) And if her conduct and her antecedents were not enough to carry conviction, it would suffice to read the correspondence published in *El Liberal* of Madrid by the well known writer, Gomez Carillo, in which, speaking of the illustrious President of the Argentine, Mr. Orogoyen, and of his opinion of Spain and of a League of Nations among American countries of Latin origin, he repeats the conversation between Dr. Irigoyen and an English reporter.

"Are you not in favor of alliances with European countries?" inquired the Englishman.

"Yes," replied the President, "so long as the alliance is on the side of Spain."

"Such an alliance," adds Gomez Carillo, the great radical, "is in process of formation without any treaties and with merely the exercise of a fraternal spirit, fostered by the Minister, Pueyrredon, and his diplomatic agent, Robert Levillier.

"Undoubtedly the League of Latin-American Nations will soon be a concrete fact, and the Republic of El Salvador, a prophetic name truly, will be the one which by means of this patriotic, lofty and enlightened proposal, will have paved the way to this glorious future of which we are dreaming.

"When all the nations speaking tongues of the Iberian peninsula form a single confederacy, while maintaining separate governments, we shall have a true league of peoples, united not through fear of being attacked, with no ambitions of military power or of conquest, but through mutual affinity and identity of interests and ideals."

MEXICAN OFFICIALS OPPOSED LANDING OF U. S. MARINES

El Universal, a Mexico City newspaper, under date of April 15, says:

"In the Republic of Guatemala, which is at present suffering from a terrible civil war, there was recently a meeting of the diplomatic corps to discuss the manner of protecting the various national interests, and all except the Mexican charge d'affaires, Federico Jimenez O'Farrill, favored the landing of United States marines from the battleships in the harbor of San Jose, in order to protect the legations in Guatemala City.

"Mr. O'Farrill gave it as his opinion that such a proceeding was a violation of the sovereignty of Guatemala, but as the question was decided by a majority vote the ma-

lines in large numbers debarked in the port and immediately proceeded inland in order to give protection to all the foreigners living in the land of the tyrant (Estrada Cabrera).

"Our representative's attitude has evoked praise throughout the diplomatic world."

VILLISTAS DYNAMITE TRAIN

El Excelsior, of April 10, prints on the front page an account of the dynamiting of a freight train near Ahumada, State of Chihuahua, by Villistas. The train was bound from Ciudad Juarez to the capital, carrying a large quantity of clothing and some ore. The cars were emptied of both merchandise and ore, which was carried away on the backs of horses and mules. The alarm was given and soldiers rushed to the scene, but they were too late.

DESTRUCTION IN DURANGO

Mayor Says Let Fire Burn Till Water Is Turned On

El Excelsior, of Mexico City, of April 12, says editorially of the results of the revolution in Durango:

Fate has seen fit for seven years or more to make the object of its caprice, the unhappy State of Durango. At first, it was the revolutionary war of 1914, which threw down the finest buildings in town. Later General Gavira, with his peculiar aesthetic ideas, tore down the best examples of architectural art, both civil and religious, for the purpose, as he alleged, of opening a new street, which was neither necessary, nor if it had been, would have justified destruction of these things which had survived centuries; and finally, fire, implacable and irresistible, has consumed what was almost the only thing remaining in Durango—its markets.

The saddest feature of this last misfortune was that it took place with the knowledge and consent of the authorities. As a matter of fact, when help was asked of the Mayor of the town, he answered with great nonchalance: "Wait until the water is turned on, which will be at eight o'clock." Naturally, the fire, which had begun at half-past four in the morning, was not waiting for the water to be turned on, and in order to put on the finishing touch to this disaster, the absence of police allowed sneak thieves to commit robberies that were even more costly than the losses caused by the fire.

LABOR UNREST GROWING

Demand for Higher Wages and Withdrawal of Paper "Vales"

According to *El Universal*, of Mexico City, in its issue of April 14, yesterday morning at ten o'clock three thousand men of the Buen Tono struck.

There is proof that this strike was the work of agitators.

The strikers of the textile mills demand that the Committee on Arbitration and Conciliation take up their complaints.

The Federation of Street Car Employees sent a memorial to the company, demanding a forty per cent raise of pay, improved sanitary conditions and the solution of the problem of accidents connected with the work.

The bakers are demanding a fifty per cent raise of wages.

The President of the Republic told the members of the committee in favor of a metallic currency that the so-called Cabrera paper currency could not be withdrawn from circulation.

The railroaders are talking of striking.

Bolshevist agents are in the city and the Governor has issued orders to search for them and to put them under arrest.

CANANEA MINES SEIZED IN SONORA BY REBEL FACTION

Seceding Forces Take Them Over and Will Use Products During War

ASK PROTECTION OF U. S.

More Than Twelve Thousand Men Employed, Who Must Look to Revolutionists for Pay

Excelsior, of Mexico City, in its issue of April 14, says:

"Our consul in El Paso, Texas, has advised the government that the Cananea Copper Company has appealed to the United States government for protection against the acts of the Sonora government, which the day before declaring its independence attacked the above-named mines, with the intention of using its products during the period of warfare now beginning.

"It may be noted that in the mines in question there are employed nearly twelve thousand men, who from now on must look to the revolutionists for their wages, and it is very doubtful if the miners will consent to such an arrangement, seeing that they have no guarantees that their wages will be paid. The company itself is of the opinion that the men will continue to work for a few days and then will strike, most of them taking the first opportunity of emigrating to the United States, as many other Sonorans are doing.

"It is not known what stand the Washington authorities will take in the matter. Last night the Ministry of Foreign Relations had received as yet no representations."

BLOODIEST WAR YET

Gen. Calles Warns Gen. Dieguez to Keep Out of Sonora

El Universal, of Mexico City, publishes a message from Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles to Gen. Manuel Dieguez, commanding the Carranza forces, date line Nogales, April 8, in its issue of April 13, as follows:

"I have read your message to Congress (Legislature) of the State of Sonora. Allow me to assure you that the people of this state have lost completely their confidence in the Central Government. The attempt to implicate General Obregon in the dirty plot of Cejudo is iniquitous and will not accomplish the desired result, since the nation is fully alive to the sort of tricks employed by the government.

"I am telling you in all sincerity that if troops are sent into this state there will begin a civil war bloodier than any of those which have gone before, and the fault of it will be largely with you in disregarding the just demands made by the government and the Congress of this community."

DE LA O AGAIN ACTIVE

Rebel Leader Who Was Reported Paralyzed Again On War Path

El Excelsior, of Mexico City, under date of April 12, says:

The ferocious Zapatista bandit leader, Genovevo de la O, of whom it was said that he was no longer dangerous to the peace of the States of Morelos and Mexico, on account of an attack of paralysis from which he was supposed to be suffering, has returned to the active life of the bandit and the rebel in the country which, in the past few days, was the scene of his crimes and his disgraceful exploits.

It is asserted that de la O has with him 500 men, well armed and bent on pillage of all kinds. The zone of operations chosen by this old Zapatista lies between Mexico City and Toluca, particularly in the districts near Dos Rios, Rio Hondo and Salazar.

Friday of last week this new band of rebels attacked the village of Jalatlaco, where it committed the worst of its outrages, such as looting, burning, violation of women and executions by the dozen committed by de la O, Reyes and Pimienta.

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of Americans, or at least that laws enacted to carry out certain provisions of the Constitution shall not apply to them. Of this it may be said generally that nationals should all stand upon the same plane as regards rights and privileges, so that special immunities cannot reasonably be asked for Americans alone. The report of the Senate committee particularizes.

Article 130 of the Constitution of 1917 provides that "only a Mexican by birth may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico"; that no periodical of a religious character shall publish any information regarding "the acts of the authorities of the country or of private individuals, in so far as the latter have to do with public affairs"; and that no minister may inherit "any real property occupied by any association of religious propaganda or religious or charitable purposes." The Fall committee would have excepted from these directions of the organic law American missionaries, preachers, ministers, schools and teachers. The Mexican people would undoubtedly benefit if the restrictions were removed, but the repeal should apply to all foreigners. It is curious that the restrictions should ever have been imposed, because it is declared in Article 24 of the new Constitution that "every one is free to embrace the religion of his choice and to practice all ceremonies, devotions," &c.

It is properly contended by the Senate committee that the limitations upon future rights of property, including mineral lands (which the Mexicans aim to nationalize, so far as possible), shall not apply to Americans, unless the limitations are written into the deed or lease. This is a concession to justice, if not to expediency, that the Mexicans will ultimately have to make. It is likely that they have never intended to give objectionable clause of Article 27 a retroactive effect, for Article 14 expressly says that "no law shall be given retroactive effect to the prejudice of any person whatsoever." Article 33, providing that the Executive, without legal process, may expel "any foreigner whose presence he may deem inexpedient," is intolerable. The Fall committee insists upon the protection of legal process for Americans. It should be extended to all nationals.

THE BELGIAN LOAN.

Belgium offers in this market \$50,000,000 of bonds which promise a yield of 7.80 per cent. if held until maturity in 1945, but which may yield a maximum of 24.80 per cent. to those fortunate enough to have their bonds drawn for redemption at 115 in 1921, at the first of the series of annual opportunities. The coupon rate is 7½ per cent. and the issue is offered at 97¼. The terms are the hardest ever assumed by a borrower of Belgium's standing. The offer is correspondingly attractive to American lenders of their own funds, particularly those who like to mingle with their investments something of speculation. The drawings at a premium have been familiarized in some domestic industrial issues, the most prominent being the Steel Corporation's, and they have the attraction of compensating with an exceptional profit the loss of the yield over the longer periods to maturity.

There is no reproach to Belgium in offering bonds at terms which under other conditions would indicate blemished credit. Neither is there reproach of usury to lenders here who might seem to be taking advantage of the borrower's necessity. The fact is that money is worth what Belgium is paying, as indicated by similar yields on highly approved domestic credits. Even the best bonds in the world, our Liberties, yield 6 per cent., with tax exemption privileges which Belgium offers in Belgium, but cannot offer here. On the other hand, the placing of foreign loans in this market has a stimulating effect upon our trade which is lacking in the case of domestic loans. This \$50,000,000 already has been spent here and has paid our sellers of goods a profit. It cannot be spent again at this substitution of bonds for bank acceptances, but the payment of the acceptances will release equal bank credits for domestic borrowers. Other applications are likely if Belgium's is successful, and it may be said that a considerable part of our foreign trade prospects depends upon the welcome given to Belgium by our investors. There was published yesterday comment from Buenos Aires upon the fact that we had refused to renew a loan to Argentina and that England had advanced the funds to repay us. The Argentine account is to the effect that this market offered credit at 9½ per cent. and that England accepted 5 per cent. There is no doubt that we were better able to make the advance at the lower rate, and the effect of England's having underbid is said in Argentina to be "a loss of economic good-will toward the United States." What England loses in interest she recoups by a gain corresponding to our loss, for Argentina allowed England a credit of \$100,000,000 to be spent in purchase of Argentine goods. In the contest for Argentine trade we come out second best and need to be warned against too many similar experiences. Hitherto neither our bankers nor our investors have been foreign traders. They look to the loan only, disregarding the incidental trade profits.

Belgium deserves that it should be

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THE BELGIAN LOAN.

Belgium offers in this market \$50,000,000 of bonds which promise a yield of 7.80 per cent. if held until maturity in 1945, but which may yield a maximum of 24.80 per cent. to those fortunate enough to have their bonds drawn for redemption at 115 in 1921, at the first of the series of annual opportunities. The coupon rate is 7½ per cent. and the issue is offered at 97¼. The terms are the hardest ever assumed by a borrower of Belgium's standing. The offer is correspondingly attractive to American lenders of their own funds, particularly those who like to mingle with their investments something of speculation. The drawings at a premium have been familiarized in some domestic industrial issues, the most prominent being the Steel Corporation's, and they have the attraction of compensating with an exceptional profit the loss of the yield over the longer periods to maturity.

There is no reproach to Belgium in offering bonds at terms which under other conditions would indicate blemished credit. Neither is there reproach of usury to lenders here who might seem to be taking advantage of the borrower's necessity. The fact is that money is worth what Belgium is paying, as indicated by similar yields on highly approved domestic credits. Even the best bonds in the world, our Liberties, yield 6 per cent., with tax exemption privileges which Belgium offers in Belgium, but cannot offer here. On the other hand, the placing of foreign loans in this market has a stimulating effect upon our trade which is lacking in the case of domestic loans. This \$50,000,000 already has been spent here and has paid our sellers of goods a profit. It cannot be spent again at this substitution of bonds for bank acceptances, but the payment of the acceptances will release equal bank credits for domestic borrowers. Other applications are likely if Belgium's is successful, and it may be said that a considerable part of our foreign trade prospects depends upon the welcome given to Belgium by our investors. There was published yesterday comment from Buenos Aires upon the fact that we had refused to renew a loan to Argentina and that England had advanced the funds to repay us. The Argentine account is to the effect that this market offered credit at 9½ per cent. and that England accepted 5 per cent. There is no doubt that we were better able to make the advance at the lower rate, and the effect of England's having underbid is said in Argentina to be "a loss of economic good-will toward the United States." What England loses in interest she recoups by a gain corresponding to our loss, for Argentina allowed England a credit of \$100,000,000 to be spent in purchase of Argentine goods. In the contest for Argentine trade we come out second best and need to be warned against too many similar experiences. Hitherto neither our bankers nor our investors have been foreign traders. They look to the loan only, disregarding the incidental trade profits.

Belgium deserves that it should be

THE FALL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Fall committee of the Senate now reports, with recommendations looking to better relations with Mexico, the results of an investigation of conditions that existed during the administration of the late President CARRANZA, who has been succeeded by Provisional President DE LA HUERTA. A new order is promised in Mexico. A national election is to be held in September, and General ALVARO OBREGON, the military leader of the revolution, who probably will be elected President without opposition, has given assurances that the just claims of Americans against the Mexican Government will be honored, that in future nationals will be protected and their property rights recognized, and that the resources of the country will be developed without discrimination against aliens, who will be invited to add to their investments. The Senate Committee's report must, then, be read in the light of changed political conditions and of the prospect of an earnest endeavor by Mexican administrators to establish friendly and mutually advantageous relations with the United States. Time must be given them to put their house in order, and to prove that their practices are in keeping with their promises.

The Fall committee urges that recognition of the new Government, by which must now be understood the Government set up under the sanctions of the Constitution, be accorded only after an agreement has been negotiated guaranteeing on the part of Mexico that "practices now authorized by the Mexican Constitution" will be abandoned, and assuring full protection of the lives and property of resident and visiting Americans. Claims and boundary commissions, it is recommended, shall be provided for in the agreement preliminary to the recognition of the new Government. The Senate committee proposes that the Mexican Constitution of 1917 be altered in some respects for the benefit

business men of all who have at last discovered a cause for the miscarriage of so many of their letters, and with it the logical remedy.

Senate Investigating Committee.

I emphasize the word "helping" because the propagandists have used that word "intervention" as a football to such an extent that the minute you say it up here you cause trouble down there. So I say "help." The thing is such an injustice, because that help was extended to the united churches, and I am the connecting link between those churches and the financial interests, and I also am the means of bringing the Catholics and Protestants together on this question.

The condition of the churches going to work was that there should be absolutely no mention of intervention or nonintervention and no sectarian proselytizing. The intention was to put in 20 healing clinics in every State in Mexico to take care of the orphans, to bring them up free from the conditions under which they are growing up, and to save them from starvation. I think it is only fair that that should be put on record for the sake of the churches.

The Chairman. By what organization of ministers or churches was that money paid?

Senator, it rather scares me to say that the money was paid to me personally; that the only way that I could keep free of any charge that I had handled that money through a personal account, I immediately endorsed it over to the head of the Latin-American Church Bureau.

The Chairman. Who was that?

May I give you that name in executive session or shall I do it now? I will give it to you now. Dr. Teeter. The witnesses so far know so little of what the churches are actually doing, that they do not know that the big church movement is under way in Mexico now and the members of the movement are in Mexico now working on that.

Reference has been made to a resolution made by the missionaries. I was in Mexico City in February when the resolution was made. It was stated by the witness, and you realize that if the missionaries had not backed that resolution they have to go. They would have been jettisoned out of the country. The story of that resolution was sent out to the New York Post. It was released and appeared two or three days beforehand as New York Post Dispatch - I cannot recall, but you can look it up - in the Mexican press before it was published in the United States.

Lubricating Revolutions *with* Oil

By *Walter Kutzleb*

MEXICO has agreed to pay the principal and current interest of its external debts, amounting to approximately \$500,000,000.

Payment of interest is not to be resumed until January 2, 1923, and is to be continued until five years later, when full service charges on the loans shall be assumed.

This does not mean that Mexico is entirely out of the woods, in either a financial or political sense, but there is daylight ahead and certainly there is every reason for hopeful frame of mind.

Mexico—Cortez, Maximilian, Juarez, Porfirio Diaz.

For a full generation under Diaz the country enjoyed prosperity. In the tierra Caliente agriculture flourished as never before. True, there were occasional corn crop failures, but these were not frequent, and on such occasions the prompt suspension of the import duties brought immediate relief through abundant shipments from the United States.

No ruler kept a more vigilant eye upon the needs of his people than did Don Porfirio.

On the central mesa the mineral wealth of the country was being intelligently exploited. Even the tailings of old Spanish mines were being worked according to scientific methods. In Chihuahua and Saltillo iron furnaces and foundries were conducted. Then, as now, however, all tubing, wire, nails, as well as structural steel and rails, came from the United States.

Other industries were given birth. The commoner forms of furniture were being made and there were breweries, knitting mills, shirt factories, supplying a local, sometimes a country wide territory.

Yes, those were prosperous days. Limantour, the then minister of finance, succeeded in the national treasury. Foreign capital flowed into the Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railway and the American "gringos" were busy everywhere. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company had a refinery in Vera Cruz, but imported its crude product from the States, unaware of the big pools to the north.

Before the abdication of old Porfirio, however, the fight of the oil kings began. Madero was financed in the United States and owed allegiance to American oil interests, but the heart of his successor, Victoriano Huerta, beat true to England.

When Wilson came into power, in 1913, Huerta's sway extended from Saltillo to Tehuantepec—an undisputed sway. For Victoriano was a man of blood and iron, bred in the ways of Don Porfirio, who believed in the civilizing potentialities of a .44 Winchester. Not for nothing had he done away with Panchito Madero, the dreamer, the spiritualist, the weakling! And England had set herself down in a tub of butter on the Mexican oil fields.

But another dreamer had taken the oath of office in Washington—an enthusiast and idealist, a visionary! Woodrow Wilson!

Now, there is a common idea very erroneous and very easy to disprove, that presidents act on their own volition. As a matter of fact, they themselves are fully convinced that this is the case and are quite ignorant of the influences which very cleverly, very subtly, are brought to bear on them and which control their policies.

You may be quite sure that Mr. Wilson would be surprised to learn that while, during the early days of his first administration, he was seeking to destroy Victoriano Huerta, and when later, he actually did destroy him, he was acting as the puppet of the American oil operators, who were pulling the wires behind the scenes in their big struggle with British oil interests.

These American oil promoters are a very canny lot. They have eyes in the back of their heads. Examine them carefully the next time you meet them.

They know, when you want a ruler to do something, you must influence him through his weakness. Nearly all rulers are vain and most of them are egoists. They believe thoroughly in their dreams of what should be and they want to make their dreams come true.

Woodrow Wilson was no exception to the rule that governs rulers. He had pet theories and he wanted to try them out. He had a foolish notion also (a very foolish notion it must appear to those who have lived and worked in Mexico) that the Mexican people were fit for self-government.

He was not to blame. He had never in his life seen the inside of a Mexican adobe hut, nor their old women, squatting on the sand in the sun making tortillas, or, in imitation of the habits of the baboon, picking vermin from the heads of their progeny.

Perhaps he did not know that three-quarters of them could not read nor even guessed of the existence of their great deliverer—Woodrow Wilson.

He was not a practical man, but he was just the man the operators needed. So once upon a time, no matter when—in their own way, no matter how—they caused to be whispered in his ear, in connection with Mexico, the words "self-determination" and "Carranza."

A government emissary was sent to Mexico to report on this villain, Huerta, assassin of Madero, and of the hopes of the American promoters. His report, of course, could only be in favor of American oil.

Then came the alliance among Wilson, Carranza and the bandit, Villa. Not exactly the best of company for Uncle Sam—but business is business, and oil is oil, and what is one bandit or two among friends?

And Wilson never smelt a mouse. He was like a boy chasing a butterfly who runs into a mire. For Carranza proved a treacherous friend, and Villa—well, the less said about him the better.

Now comes Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, at this late day, and declares the State Department is back of American oil men.

Bless us! Why shouldn't it be? What does the State Department exist for but to protect American interests in foreign countries?

Does the Senator think we pay taxes to support the State Department for the pleasure of listening to Mr. Hughes make a few speeches to Sunday school gatherings?

What is international politics but international business?

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hughes is one of the best Secretaries of State this country has ever had, precisely because of his sleepless vigilance in behalf of the business interests of the United States. [Concluded on page 30]

*A Yankee wastes no time chasing butterflies, and he has a nose where-
with to scent a loss as quickly as a profit.*

WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

(Continued from page 9)

activities of American medical science interfered in the countries of Central America for the purpose of stamping out yellow fever, or as American and British organized philanthropy interfered to save the homeless starving children of Central Europe after the World War, or as American and European organized movements for humanitarian purposes have repeatedly interfered to relieve distress of famine and pestilence in the Orient, in the Near East, in Russia, and in other countries of the world.

The Methods Employed

The methods employed by the World League Against Alcoholism might well be termed the methods of "peaceful penetration." The experience of the leaders of this movement in aggressive temperance activity in many nations is responsible for the well defined program of the League.

That program includes: first, co-operation for the creation of sentiment against the evils of alcoholism; second, co-operation for the organization of such created sentiment in each country into public opinion, represented in a definite organized activity; third, co-operation by every proper means of education and enlightenment to assist the organized forces in all countries to crystallize such public opinion into law; fourth, co-operation by means of world-wide promulgation of the truth as to the results and workings of prohibition to the end that the institutions of popular government may be applied to the administration of prohibitory law and to its permanent establishment in all countries; fifth, co-operation for the purpose of arousing the moral forces of every country to the importance of the opportunity, obligation, and possibilities of altruistic international effort against such a world evil as alcoholism.

The Necessity for a World League

The reasonable necessity for such an organization as the World League Against Alcoholism is clearly apparent in the light of international activities of the closely organized and rapidly developing international movement for the perpetuation and enlargement of the beverage alcohol traffic in all parts of the world.

The outlawed liquor interests in America, together with the vast wine interests of the countries of Southern Europe, the ale, stout and Scotch interests of the British Isles, the beer interests of Germany and other Central European countries, and the vodka interests of Russia and Northern Europe, are today promoting international activity in behalf of beverage alcohol, on a scale never before attempted by any such special interests.

The propaganda to develop a taste and demand for western alcoholic liquors in Oriental countries which have been under total abstinence religions for centuries, suggests something of the soulless character of this strongly-financed international liquor traffic.

The renewed efforts to tear down the barriers, which have heretofore protected the native races of Africa and other countries, in order to debauch these child races for the sake of greed, suggest something of the prime motive which actuates this international organization for the promotion of trade and traffic in beverage alcohol.

The recent manifestations of this international liquor traffic, operating through such governments as Spain, France, Portugal and Italy, to throttle self-determination on the liquor question in such countries as Iceland, Norway and Poland, suggest something of the attitude of those interests toward government and the uses of governments, which calls to mind the purposes and program of the so-called Holy Alliance of the autocracies of Prussia, Russia and Austria in 1814.

These outstanding and rapidly developing activities of the strongly organized world liquor traffic in themselves present the necessity for such an organization as the

World League Against Alcoholism. The contention of the World League is that just as a strong autocracy anywhere in the world threatened democracy everywhere, so a strongly organized, wealthy, and politically influential liquor traffic anywhere, menaces prohibition everywhere.

Remarkable Interest Shown at First International Convention

The first International Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism was held in Toronto, Canada, November 24-29, 1922. More than 1,100 delegates from sixty-six different countries were present, and thousands of interested friends and workers who were not delegates, attended the several sessions.

In many respects this convention was one of the most remarkable conventions ever held on any continent. The character of the national organizations from every continent of the globe, represented at the convention; the type of men and women composing the delegations from the different countries; the spirit of hope and confident expectation manifested in the attitude of all who participated; the clear notes of faith, courage and persistency which characterized the addresses and discussions, and the atmosphere of insured victory pervading all the sessions, served to make this convention an epoch-making event.

The ringing notes of the program adopted and set in motion at the Toronto convention constitute much more than an acceptance of the challenge laid down by the International Association Against Prohibition, with general headquarters in Paris, which after a secret convention at Brussels, Belgium, in October, 1922, published the fact that millions had been pledged for a "merciless" campaign against "prohibition, in the United States of America and other countries."

Prospects for Success.

Twenty-five years ago any man who advocated or predicted national prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic in the United States of America was recognized as a fanatic and an impractical idealist. At that time about one-sixteenth of the population of the United States and about one-seventeenth of the land area was under state or territorial prohibition. Today one-sixteenth of the population and one-seventeenth of the land area of the world are under national prohibition. Twenty-five years ago prohibition was a theory. Today it is a practical reality with demonstrations wherever it has been thoroughly tried showing the success of the experiment.

If, starting twenty-five years ago under such chaotic conditions, amidst such obstacles as were then presented and without chart or compass, it has been possible to secure prohibition in the United States of America in a quarter of a century; surely today, with the trail blazed by the success of prohibition in one of the greatest nations of the earth, and with the question itself a live issue among the people of every nation, it is not unreasonable to believe in the possibility, and even the probability of worldwide prohibition in much less than a quarter of a century.

The people of practically every nation of the world are today alive to opportunities for national reform and progress more than at any other time in modern history. The religious forces of every country more than ever before are awake to the opportunity and necessity of applying religious principles to the practical solution of the economic, social, political and moral problems which are presenting themselves to the race. The higher intelligence of the masses in every country which has resulted from popular education, the diffusion of a cheap daily press and the remarkable development of means of transportation and communication throughout the world have given the masses of all the countries common interests and common yearnings which promise rapidly to develop into common understandings and favor the World League Against Alcoholism.

LUBRICATING REVOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 22)

If Senator Ladd thinks he can make himself popular by decrying Mr. Hughes's efforts to advance the oil interests of this country in Mexico, he is falling into a grave error. That is what Mr. Hughes is there for.

Senator Ladd says that millions of American dollars are at stake and he fears this affords the clue to the secret diplomacy and stubbornness that has marked our negotiations with Mexico.

This surely makes funny reading to the average American. Senator Ladd thinks he is giving Mr. Hughes a kick when he is really slapping him on the back.

The Senator goes on to talk about an unholy alliance between our State Department and certain sinister oil interests. Evidently, he believes that American business is sinister and any attempt to foster it is unholy.

FINANCING THE FARMER

(Continued from page 15)

farmer or his heirs or assigns may enjoy the property, free of all interest payments, or should their enterprise lead them to extend their cultivated area, or increase or improve their equipment, they have a property on which a new loan for as much as the original mortgage or more may be negotiated. Thus each new generation of farmers will be placed in a position to secure additional capital for the promotion of their industry and a continuous advance in the agricultural position of the country is assured.

Moreover, under the thirty-three year amortization plan, the borrower, at the end of fifteen years, has already paid off 25 per cent. of his loan so that he is in a position to make a new loan for this amount should the necessity arise.

The plan means also rural communities that are better clothed and better housed, better physically and morally, happier and more contented than ever before in the history of the country.

It means less young men leaving the farms, more persons turning to agricultural pursuits and the healthful life of the open spaces.

It means, indeed, a revival of the greatest and most useful of all employments—the cultivation of the soil.

Agricultural production will be increased if the farmer is put in a position financially to

1. Cultivate additional acreage.
2. Use more fertilizer.
3. Adopt modern machinery and labor-saving appliances.

K. OF C. KEEPING HISTORY STRAIGHT

*(Continued from page 8)**Preparing for Independence Anniversary.*

So in inaugurating this history movement the Knights of Columbus believe it is perhaps one of the most fitting preliminaries looking toward the preparation for the 150th anniversary of American independence to be celebrated in 1926.

The fourth degree Knights, in setting aside their million to free our textbooks from this insidious propaganda, feel that against outside foes we as a nation are reasonably secure, but that all must join hands in repelling the attacks from within.

Writing in *Columbia*, the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, for September, Charles Edward Russell, noted publicist, tells how attempts were made when he was city editor of the *New York World* as far back as 1896 to twist American history.

In order to stimulate more interest in important epochs of the nation, the K. C. historical commission inaugurated a contest in which cash awards were offered for the best essays. The first prize of \$3,000 was won by Prof. Samuel

F. Bemis, a Protestant, who is an instructor in history in Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash.

Thus the Knights of Columbus give the lie to their calumniators, hecklers and surreptitious circulators of the alleged "fourth degree oath," a hoary document, which, like Banquo's ghost, refuses to stay put. So persistently has this vicious and defamatory screed been circulated that authorities of the Knights of Columbus some time ago decided to make public the real pledge to prove their loyalty and fealty to the government. It follows:

The Fourth Degree Oath.

"I swear to support the Constitution of the United States. I pledge myself, as a Catholic citizen and Knight of Columbus, to enlighten myself fully upon my duties as a citizen and to conscientiously perform such duties entirely in the interest of my country, and regardless of all personal consequences. I pledge myself to do all in my power to preserve the integrity and purity of the ballot, and to promote reverence and respect for law and order. I promise to practice my religion openly and consistently, but without ostentation, and to so conduct myself in public affairs, and in the exercise of public virtue, as to reflect nothing but credit upon our Holy Church, to the end that she may flourish and our country prosper to the greater honor and glory of God."

During the world war much oratory was heard about Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant going over the top together, and we were led to believe that religious intolerance was buried forever. Of late there seems to be a well-defined effort to keep racial and class hatred stirred up, but the Knights of Columbus are going about their business in an endeavor to be of constructive service in each community where they are represented and in "carrying on" for the ex-service men.

Free correspondence courses have been established, whereby any person who saw service in the world war, including nurses, regardless of creed, color or nationality, may obtain instruction in any one of thirty different courses by mail. K. of C. secretaries are present in every government hospital, at the beck and call of those who now are paying the penalty of their patriotism.

The Knights have no quarrel with any organization or institution recognizing lawfully constituted authority. *Their allegiance to the head of their Church extends only to a distinction of faith and morals.* They do not attempt to hide their identity, and with a wholesome respect for the views of their neighbor believe

"This is the land where hate should die;
Though dear to my faith and shrine
I serve my country best when I
Respect the creeds that are not mine.
He little loves his land who'd cast
Upon his neighbor's faith a doubt,
Or cite the wrongs of ages past,
From present rights to bar him out."

THE POET'S OBJECTION

"Dear Frank," said Ruth, with eyes of blue,
"To tell the truth, I cannot see
Why you don't make a verse or two
Which I can say is all for me."
"My love," said Frank, "that would I do
If I did not with fear foresee
That if I made a verse for you,
It might make you averse to me!"

—WALTER PULITZER.

deavor to make some kind of intelligent and helpful reply to any question relating to this field referred to the executive office.

Publishing a directory of about 1,750 missionaries in Latin America, of 168 mission schools, 104 religious newspapers, 58 hospitals and clinics.

UNITED ENTERPRISES

The Executive Secretary of this Committee also acts, with the able assistance of Miss Helen M. Eklund, as Secretary of a number of union enterprises started under the inspiration of the Committee on Coöperation. The largest of these enterprises is the one where the administrative work is placed entirely in the office of the Executive Secretary, that of the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo. This board receives its financial support from three coöperating denominations, as is well known, carrying on an entirely union enterprise in Santo Domingo, with evangelistic, medical, social and educational departments. During the last fifteen months the executive office has raised, beside the regular annual budget contributed by the coöperating boards, some \$200,000 for hurricane relief and for the erection of the International Hospital. The office has also supervised the erection of the hospital, the ordering of the materials used from the United States, including the long and difficult task of selecting the equipment for this eighty-six-bed hospital at an expenditure of \$25,000, and the finding of additions to the staff necessary in such an enlarged institution.

The secretaryship of the Colegio Ward of Buenos Aires, to which reference has already been made in this report, is carried in the Executive Office and the organization of the new Board of Trustees has been largely the responsibility of this office. The Executive Secretary is also Secretary of the Mexico Committee in the United States of the mission boards at work in Mexico, which has under its direction a union publishing house, a union theological seminary and a union program for religious education in Mexico. These three organizations all have a considerable budget and require much time from this office.

The two standing committees which have a budget for work actually done in Latin America are those of Literature and of Religious Education, the administrative work of those two committees being carried by the Executive Office.

LITERATURE

The publication and circulation of good literature in Spanish is an ever-growing department. The organ around which all of this centers is the Spanish monthly magazine, *La Nueva Democracia*, of which the Executive Secretary is the Director and Dr. Juan Orts Gonzalez is the Editor. The Book Department under the same direc-

tion carries a large responsibility for circulating Christian literature throughout Latin America. Our magazine is more widely read than ever, with the largest number of paid subscriptions this year of any time in its history. In one week three letters enclosing remittances for subscriptions were received from the presidents of three republics in Latin America. A missionary from an interior city of Venezuela writes as follows: "I am glad to report the many eulogies which *La Nueva Democracia* is receiving here from the most important people of the town. The principal merchants and professional men as well as government officials read the magazine. It is the only publication which brings a spiritual message, the best of its kind which comes to this city."

The Book Department keeps in close touch with the publishers of Spanish books in all parts of the world and is one of the few places on the continent where an endeavor is made to supply a Spanish book from wherever it may be published in any part of the world. Catalogues, supplementary lists, and more recently, a "book of the month" announcement, go not only to all parts of Latin America but to a large number of public libraries, bibliographical associations, and that ever-increasing group of organizations in the United States interested in Spanish language literature. Some of the outstanding accomplishments of the Book Department have been the securing of the publication in English of "The Invisible Christ," by Dr. Ricardo Rojas, of Argentina; securing the publication by well-known Spanish publishing houses of several books by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and other American authors; the issuance of a quarterly Bulletin of Bibliography and Evangelical News; the development of a book of the month club; the issuance in Spanish of the text and pictures originally prepared by Misses Wood and Paddock of stories concerning Moses, the Good Samaritan, the Prodigal Son and the First Christmas Night; and acting as agents for the World Dominion Press in London, which has recently published a splendid survey of evangelical work in South America in four volumes. A small stock of Spanish books is kept on hand in the Committee's office in New York and sales are made amounting to about \$600 per month.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The other sub-committee of the Committee on Coöperation whose work involves a considerable budget and executive direction is that of the Committee on Religious Education. Under its auspices there is being developed an indigenous literature written in the language and the spirit and employing the psychology of the Spanish and Portuguese peoples. This involves a set of books and teachers' aids for the teaching of the Bible and promoting general religious education in the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking world. This plan was first recommended at the Montevideo Congress in 1925, following

Society, and on which much time, labor and money were spent by this Committee; *Revista Biblica*, a quarterly review for Sunday School teachers issued under the auspices of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America and published by the Union Press in Mexico; *The Invisible Christ*, the English translation of the work of Dr. Ricardo Rojas, entitled *El Cristo Invisible*, is now being printed by The Abingdon Press.

LA NUEVA DEMOCRACIA

A sustained effort has been made to increase the paid circulation of *New Democracy*, our magazine published for the intellectual classes, with the result that the first nine months of this year show a fifty per cent increase over the last nine months of the previous year. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace paid \$500 for 250 annual subscriptions to be sent to public and college libraries in Latin America. We have also received two donations to send copies to a selected list of educated Latin Americans in New York, as a preliminary step to inviting them to lectures on Christian themes. A new feature which has provoked favorable comment is a section on World Events, in which current events are discussed from a Christian standpoint. This section will also be useful to the editors of Christian periodicals in the Spanish-speaking countries.

Opportunities for practical service increase on our hands, but we are unable to take advantage of many of them for lack of office help. There is an insistent demand from the mission schools and from the public libraries in the United States for children's books in Spanish. Throughout the evangelical mission schools there is need for better pedagogical literature. This is available in Spain, and we have done something toward supplying it but this service could be much amplified if we had the staff to deal with it.

The influence of the printed page to every phase of our Christian work and the unique possibilities which it affords, make it of the utmost importance to the cause of Christ that this work be pushed forward.

PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

At the Annual Meeting of this Committee on January 13, 1930, the following resolution was passed, growing out of the many new people becoming interested in religion through meetings like those of Dr. Howard, Dr. Mackay and others: "It was voted, in view of the apparent tremendous opportunity for the distribution of the right type of apologetic literature in all Latin American countries, to ask the Secretary to present to the Executive Com-

mittee a definite plan for meeting this opportunity country by country."

A plan was worked out that takes into consideration the custom of Latin American intellectuals of presenting books to friends. It proposes that pastors, teachers, and other workers collect the names of those in the community known to be interested in religious matters and that the boards make it possible for such workers to present personally to such interested parties one of the following books, selected on account of the suitability of each to some particular class:

Hacia la Renovacion Religiosa en Hispano-America (Toward Religious Reform in Hispanic America), a book written by the President of the Havana Congress, to explain the significance of that Congress as a representative Evangelical gathering; specially suitable for those who are known to be sympathetic and who would be helped by a better idea of the aims and spirit of the Evangelical movement among Latin Americans.

Mas yo os Digo (But I Say Unto You), a book on the parables of Jesus, addresses used by Dr. John Mackay in his conferences in universities and public halls in Latin America. Suited to those who might at once be brought definitely face to face with Jesus Christ—His teachings and His claims.

Significado de la Fe (The Meaning of Faith), by Harry E. Fosdick. Best work on apologetics in Spanish. Suited for those to whom religion is only a matter of dead ceremonial and who would be arrested by the splendid adventure of a personal and living faith.

Principios Basicos de la Civilizacion (Basic Principles of Civilization), a book based somewhat on the *Social Teachings of Jesus* by Rauschenbusch, and stating in simple, clear, non-theological terms Jesus' emphasis on great moral principles. For those who might be won by a presentation of the Gospel in its practical application to the problems of human society in our time.

A certain number of pamphlets are also to be provided for more general circulation.

The Book Department of this Committee will acquire the whole remaining edition of each of these books and be responsible for placing them in the hands of workers in Latin America, appointed by the boards to distribute them. The average cost of these books, by buying the whole edition, can be brought down very low. If the workers in a single country would unite to carry out at the same time and with much care this plan great opportunities for evangelistic purposes would result.

The plan has the enthusiastic endorsement of leading intellectuals like the Chilean poet, Srta. Gabriela Mistral. This distinguished writer was the guest of the Committee at its Annual Dinner in Bronxville, New York, October 7 and proposed a scheme for exchange of literary production between the United States and Latin America, which the officers of the Committee are now helping to develop.

Jim Jones

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NEW YORK TIMES.
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Jan. 21.—Excelsior
adina, Sub-Secretary of
as saying that the case
enkins, American Con-
uebla, has been settled
o details of the alleged
available here.

Jan. 21.—State De-
s said today that no in-
the case of Consular
d been settled had been
The latest dispatch
ase, they added, came
y at Mexico City, ten
it said the case was
up in the courts.

AMERICANS ED CAPTURED

ernment Says It Is
Careful Investiga-
oney-Boles Case.

he New York Times.

N, Jan. 21.—The State
s today advised by its
xico City that the Mex-
in the Tampico district
o the Mexican Govern-
ure of the person sus-
murder of P. J. Roney
wles, American citizens,
os, some weeks ago.
h which said that the
assy had been advised by
Foreign Office in a note
at two of the probable ac-
also been captured and
ported that "careful in-
the case continue to be

CITY, Jan. 20.—General
argula and Colonel Carlos
are directing a pursuit of
killed Earl Bowles and P.
o Americans, in the Taur-
urly this month, are coming
y to inform President Car-
s they have taken. They
before the authorities here
made by José Guadalupe
was arrested on the charge
of the murderers.

OM NEW VOLCANO.

ans Abandoning Homes
an Miguel Region.

Y, Jan. 20.—Long cara-
carrying all their pos-
ving the vicinity of the
San Miguel, in the
ruz district. The refu-
volcano is on the

CARRANZA OFFERS TRUCE TO OIL MEN

Forty-six Foreign Companies
Permitted to Drill Wells Pend-
ing New Petroleum Law.

HOPE FOR A SETTLEMENT

System of Permits Established to
Afford Relief Until Mexico
Acts on Legislation.

Permission to resume drilling opera-
tions in Mexico has been granted to for-
ty-six foreign oil companies by the Car-
ranza Government. Word to this effect
was received at the offices of the Mexi-
can Petroleum Company yesterday. The
telegram from President Carranza was
in response to petitions by the oil com-
panies which asked that temporary rel-
ief be given, pending a settlement of
the entire oil controversy. Temporary
drilling permits will be granted on ap-
plication, but it is the understanding of
both sides that the remedy remains in
force only until such time as the Mexi-
can Congress has passed a petroleum
law under Article 27 of the Mexican
Constitution. It is hoped by the oil in-
terests that this step will lead to an
amicable settlement of the entire contro-
versy.

It was this clause in the Mexican Con-
stitution which was the original source
of contention between the oil companies
and the Mexican Government. It provid-
es that the sub-soil rights in Mexico
are inherently the property of the State.
The oil companies maintained that this
was confiscatory. Several sharp notes
have been dispatched to Mexico by the
United States Government in connection
with the situation. It is understood,
however, that the State Department was
in no wise concerned with the present
temporary settlement. Negotiations, it
is reported, have been carried on for
the oil companies by the Association for
the Protection of American Rights
in Mexico, which was formed some
months ago.

Under the new Mexican Constitution
President Carranza would not permit
the drilling of wells without the taking
out of permits. This the oil companies
refused to do, feeling that the accept-
ance of this decree would jeopardize
their ownership position. The matter
came to a head when Carranza troops
forcibly stopped drilling on the property
of certain companies not long ago.

The curtailment of drilling was begin-
ning to have a serious effect on the out-
put of petroleum from Mexico. In cer-
tain fields the older wells have been
playing out, and with no new wells to
be brought in by additional drilling
there was the prospect that the oil sup-
ply would be cut off. The temporary
permits which cover wells already
started will it is considered do much to
alleviate the situation.

The telegram from President Car-
ranza announcing that permits could be
secured reads as follows:

Mexico City, Jan. 20, 1920.
Huasteca Petroleum Company, The Texas
Company of Mexico, Southern Oil and
Transportation Company, Scottish-Mex-
ican Oil Company, Ltd., and other
signers, New York:

Under date of the 17th of this month I
gave to the Secretary of Industry, Com-
merce and Labor the following resolution,
which I repeat to you in answer to your
cable of the 14th:

The petroleum companies having mani-

festated in an express manner that they are
disposed to comply with all legal require-
ments, provided they do not imply the vio-
lation of their rights previously acquired.

Having manifested equally that they
are disposed to accept provisional permits
for drilling wells valid until the Congress
of the Union issues the organic law of the
Twenty-seventh Constitutional Article, pro-
viding that the acceptance of the use of
said permits does not attack or prejudice
the rights of the petroleum companies;

Having manifested equally that they will
not claim from the fact of receiving the
said permits to acquire any new right,
nor that the Mexican Government by the
issuing of said permits abandons any right
or principle that it might wish to defend.

The President of the Republic has seen
fit to decide that provisional permits shall
be conceded to the oil companies that may
petition for the drilling of wells upon the
following basis:

The permits will be valid only until the
Congress of the Union issues the organic
law of the constitutional Article 27. The
permits that may be granted in the pre-
ludes may cover all the wells that have
been commenced or drilled since the first
of May, 1917; also all the wells that may
have been finished as well as those that
now may be in the process of drilling.

The respective petitions for permits to
drill which the petroleum companies may
present must contain the statement that
the permits will not mean the acquisition
of any new right nor the claim that the
Mexican Government by the fact of issuing
said permits abandons any right or legal
principle which it may wish to sustain.

The petitions will also contain an agree-
ment that the permits requested will be
valid only until the Congress of the Union
enacts the organic law of the constitu-
tional Article 27 relating to petroleum,
when the interested parties must comply
with the provisions of said law or in the
contrary case the provisional permits will
lapse. It is understood not to have prej-
udiced in any manner or in any sense the
different questions that are now being dis-
cussed before the Judicial Power of the
Federation in the amparo suits, nor the
discussion before the Federal Tribunals of
General Jurisdiction relating to the appli-
cation of Article 27 and of the different
legal decrees on the subject of petroleum
issued by the Executive Power. Nor will
the discussion of the petroleum law now
pending before Congress be prejudiced in
any way. Respectfully,

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

In reply to this the oil companies yes-
terday sent the following telegram:

January 21, 1920.

His Excellency, Venustiano Carranza, Na-
tional Palace, President of Republic of
Mexico, Mexico City.

The petroleum producers whose names
were signed to telegram to you dated Jan.
14, have received your telegraphic reply
dated Jan. 20, and are appreciative of
your Excellency's prompt action in grant-
ing them the temporary relief which they
requested. They will accordingly instruct
their representatives to proceed in the mat-
ter of petitions for permits along the lines
indicated in your telegram.

[Signed by 46 Oil Companies.]

It is understood that the permits will
apply to all of the Mexican oil fields.
Recently the only companies which
were drilling new wells were those in-
corporated in Mexico.

WILL DIRECT THE M. I. T.

Administrative Committees to Act
Till President Is Chosen.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—An administrative
committee, working in co-operation with
a sub-committee of the Executive Com-
mittee of the corporation, will carry on
the executive work of the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology pending the
choice of a President to succeed the
late Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin. The
Executive Committee decided today not
to appoint an Acting President.

The Administrative Committee, which
will choose its own Chairman, consists
of Dr. Henry P. Talbot, Chairman of
the Faculty and head of the department
of chemistry; Professor Edward P.
Miller, head of the department of me-
chanical engineering, and Dr. William
H. Walker, Director of the division of
industrial co-operation and research.
The members of the sub-committee are
Everett Morse, Chairman; Francis R.
Hart, Treasurer of the Institute, and
Edwin S. Webster.

Frederick P. Fish was elected Chair-
man of the Executive Committee.



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Secrets

murmured, gestures excited, plans perfected in the minutest detail! The dignity of portrait painted Gainsborough ancestors were involved in the same excitement; even Eve may have developed a primitive taste in foliage. Not so unlike foliage are these greens of innumerable shades.

On the Subject of Misses' Suits

A matter not entirely of tailored tones, but rather to be discussed in a light tea-topic conversational way. Now can you imagine a metallic tricolette with clinging yet soft lines of persuading

'ENORMOUS' GAIN ADMITTED BY I. R. T.

Hedley Does Not Question Statement That Deficit Was Overestimated.

EXPLAINS TRAFFIC COSTS

Insists, However, That Five-Cent Fare Is Not Sufficient to Pay Lines' Debts.

The statement of an official of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to the effect that the receipts of the company during the last year had increased \$400,000 to \$450,000 a month on an average, and that the estimate of deficits of the company made by Stone & Webster could be discounted at least 60 per cent., was the subject of the regular weekly talk yesterday between Frank Hedley, President of the company, and reporters. Mr. Hedley did not question the accuracy of the statement, but expressed a fear the public had accepted it as meaning the company was rapidly approaching a period when a five-cent fare would be sufficient to restore it to prosperity.

Contending that such an impression was erroneous, he stated that the company had in cash \$2,217,000 and that it would be called upon to pay before Feb. 2 a total of \$2,374,000, leaving a deficit of \$157,000. The amounts to become due in the interim, he explained, were \$1,025,000 in real estate taxes, which were due Jan. 1 and on which the company is paying a delinquent interest of 7 per cent.; Federal taxes, \$100,000; State taxes, \$54,000; due on the payroll for the week ended Jan. 17, \$270,000; accumulated payroll for the week ending Jan. 24, \$450,000, and \$475,000 due the city as interest on the \$35,000,000 bond issue for the first subway.

Wants \$1,000,000 a Week.

Regarding the amount due on the payroll for the week ended Jan. 17 it was explained that part of the company's employees are paid every week, and that the amount due is for half of the fortnightly period. Explaining the interest on city bonds, Mr. Hedley said that if there should be a default in this payment the total city investment of \$35,000,000 would have to be included in the debt limit. Briefly speaking, the company needs upward of \$500,000 a week to pay its employees, Mr. Hedley said, and about \$1,000,000 a week to meet all of its liabilities.

Concerning the increase in the company's income of about \$5,000,000 a year because of increased traffic, Mr. Hedley admitted that the "increase has been enormous," but he said it still was insufficient to see the company safely out of the financial woods.

The report of Stone & Webster, dated Dec. 11, 1919, says of the lines of the Interborough Company:

"Our investigation of these properties shows clearly that increases in wages and other operating costs have been much greater than the increase in gross earnings, with the result that the properties are no longer earning their fixed charges, the deficit for the year ended June 30, 1919, being nearly \$1,000,000."

Difference in Estimate.

At a continued five-cent fare, and with traffic increasing enormously, the report states, the estimated deficit of the company on June 30, 1921, would be \$8,678,000, and the deficit on June 30, 1922, would be only \$1,523,000 less.

was stated that earning operating and that it was a system. This statement yesterday. Sluik made in reference Ninth Avenue line arated from the r eral months ago.

It was said yesterday line in the entire system was the Thirty-fourth line, and that post and Fourteenth Street were supporting the report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company every year, even with a deficit at the close of 1922, when the company had a surplus of \$18,500.

\$1,245,000 FOR

B. R. T. to Expend City Company

The Brooklyn City Company announced yesterday that it had received authority to operate in operation upward of 100 cars and that the system had been improved. The public, readily adapted itself to the new cars.

Lindley M. Garrison, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, received authority to spend \$1,245,000 for 200 safety cars on the company's surface. The cars, 108 are to be used on the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines, and the others by the Brooklyn and Suburban Company.

FOUGHT FOR HIS

Negro Thought Sleuth Deprive Him of Coals

At frequent intervals sent to poolrooms, lunch rooms and other questionable resorts where they gather to look for coal. Two detectives visited a house on the east side yesterday to visit a negro, groaning under the weight of a heavy suitcase on his back. The detectives at once recognized the man as suspicious.

"The proceeds of a booze," they told each other, "costing the negro they open the suitcase.

"I should say not," replied the negro, "I got somethin' in this here suitcase as gold."

The sleuths displayed their interest in the matter. They informed him that late, that the suitcase was well might invite suspicion under the circumstances. He hesitated to open it; but the detectives, after a moment's deliberation, proceeded to take matters into their own hands. When they started to open the suitcase he showed fight, and after the negro and the suitcase opened to contain nothing more than coal and wood.

"Why didn't you tell us you had," one of the sleuths asked.

"All," replied the negro in an aggrieved tone, "you got nuthin'?" Why I know men do you most terrible damn thought you owned anything as coal and wood."

DENIES RADICALS' CHARGE

Ellis Island Superintendent Denies Prisoners Are Well

Published assertions that rampant on Ellis Island, radicals had been cruel to the prisoners there, were branded as "untrue" yesterday by Percy A. Sweeney, superintendent of the island. He said there had been only two deaths among the 500 Reds since their arrival.

BREAD—
BOLSHEVISM—
BINDER TWINE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION *for the* PROTECTION
OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

347 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Bread—Bolshevism—Binder Twine

A NICKEL used to buy a loaf of bread—today you must double your money or cut your loaf in two. We have hunted far and wide for the reasons. We have blamed politics, profiteers and Food Administrators. In this search we overlooked Yucatan—the one best bet.

Yucatan—lots of people think it's a kind of chewing gum. It is. Also it is—or was—the most prosperous State of Old Mexico. Therein lies the story of Bread, Bolshevism, Binder Twine.

Yucatan is a sterile peninsula pushing out into the Gulf of Mexico. It is mostly limestone rock and white sand. Its climate is hot and persistently dry. Most forms of vegetation gave up the struggle for existence long ago. The one plant that survived will remind you of the century plant. It is one of the numerous relatives of the Agave family. Up on the Plains of Appam, near the Mexican capital, another member of the same family furnishes the peon with pulque. Farther north, near the little town of Tequila, still another gives the native his mescal. In Yucatan the "henequen," growing on the hot edge of a limestone rock, with little or no visible means of nourishment and without water, throws out thick, sword-like leaves filled with the toughest, finest fiber known for binder twine, rope and cordage. The

Mexican native pounds the leaf with the back of his machete until pulp and fiber are separated—then he weaves the fiber into hammocks—the American farmer uses it to bind his wheat crop into sheaves. These two distinct uses typify the difference in character between the two peoples.

Since American farmers have paid more than \$150,000,000 for this fiber during the past three years, and since this cost has been added to your loaf of bread, you are entitled to know why.

Henequen first came to this country from Yucatan during the civil war. It was used for rope and other cordage. Some years after this the farmer gave up the sickle and the cradle. The self-binder was invented and it was found that sisal fiber made into twine produced the best cordage with which to bind sheaves of grain. The price at that time varied from 2 to 6 cents per pound in New York as demand varied. The farmer was taking hold of the “new fangled contraptions” gingerly, and demand for twine was gradually developed. At that time these people of Yucatan were primitive in their mode of living, and selling their fiber at this price brought them prosperity.

In 1898 we had a war with Spain. The supply of hemp from Manila was cut off. Yucatan henequen advanced to 12 cents per pound. It made the planters rich and Yucatan took first rank among Mexican States. Merida, the capitol, became a beautiful city, with modern sanitation and with excellent means of education. “As rich as a henequen king” became a by-word. Merida boasted more mil-

lionaires at that time than any city of its size—it may have been true. They indulged themselves in every European luxury, from pearl-inlaid pianos to Paris gowns.

They were a law-abiding people—this Mayan race—and property was as safe in Yucatan during that period as it has ever been in the United States. The State was covered with great plantations maintained by thousands of laborers and there was a system of good railways to carry the fiber down to the ships at Progreso.

This people did not join the revolution against Porfirio Diaz, but they accepted Madero and each succeeding government. Carranza in his turn sent them a governor by the name of Avila. This was in the latter part of 1914. The people accepted him without question. His first act was to impose forced loans for several million pesos upon the Yucatecan planters and merchants. They paid it. Political jealousy caused the recall of Avila, and a man by the name of De Los Santos was appointed by Carranza. He aroused the hostility of the people of the State with arrests, extortion and outrages. They rebelled against him and he fled the country. They then told Carranza that they were willing to pay all taxes he might impose, but asked that they might appoint their own governor.

Carranza's answer was to send General Salvador Alvarado with 8,000 troops. He landed at Campeche and marched into Yucatan. His coming brought terror with it. An unorganized army of the young men of Yucatan went out to meet him. They were easily defeated and many of them were cap-

tured. Alvarado lined the captives up and shot them. He then proceeded to the capitol.

At this time Yucatan was the richest State in the Republic of Mexico. They were receiving an average price of $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound for their fiber in New York. They were prosperous, peaceful and contented.

In 1912 the various planters had formed a regulating commission for the henequen industry. It was known as the "Reguladora." It was organized for the purpose of fitting supply to demand. When a large surplus quantity of henequen was in the market the "Reguladora" took it over, to hold until demand caught up with supply. It was somewhat like the government regulation of coffee in Brazil.

The "Reguladora" in Yucatan was controlled by the planters. Alvarado's first Bolshevistic move was to seize the railways of the State; take over the "Reguladora" and notify the planters that hereafter all henequen must be sold through him. In order to compel this, he ordered his director of railways not to haul any henequen for anyone except to the consignment of the "Reguladora" which he had seized.

The effect was to paralyze the industry. The planters made every effort to ship their henequen to the coast. They even resorted to the slow and expensive means of hauling it in carts. Alvarado stopped this by taking possession of the roads entering Progreso.

He then called the planters to his palace and threatened to destroy plantations and machinery and

burn their fields unless they signed a contract agreeing to deliver their product to his "Reguladora." He promised that it would be operated on a co-operative plan—a communistic basis, in the Lenine-Trotzky way. When he had in this way gained control of the great industry of this rich State, he began to advance prices until in 1917 it was 16 cents per pound; in 1918, 19 cents per pound, and in 1919, owing to a large accumulation on hand, it was reduced to about 15 cents.

Before Carranza, through Alvarado, introduced Bolshevism into Yucatan, we had paid little more than 5 cents per pound for fiber, over a long term of years. During the past four years our farmers have paid an excess of \$112,000,000 for their binder twine, a portion of which has been added to each loaf of bread you buy. It has been your privilege to add to Mr. Carranza's income and you have done it in this way. You are an involuntary patron or victim of Bolshevism.

This additional money did not go to the planters. They realized that henequen was being sold in the United States at fabulous prices. They observed the prosperity of Alvarado and his communistic followers while they themselves were all the time becoming poorer, and instead of receiving the money for their crops, as they had been promised, they saw it expanded for other purposes. Opposition developed and to meet this General Alvarado organized his famous League of Resistance.

The planter who expressed antagonism to Alvarado, or who criticised his government, was punished

by the destruction of his henequen fields, the wrecking of his machinery and the driving off of his workmen. In Merida he hung two well-known planters to one of the oak trees lining the main boulevard. The bodies hung there from sunrise to sunset and created much excitement. Thereafter any disagreement with Alvarado brought forth the sinister suggestion: "Remember the Oak Tree."

One of the most audacious applications of his Bolshevik theories was the so-called reform in the school system. He brought in several hundred so-called teachers from various parts of Mexico and sent them throughout Yucatan, compelling each planter to maintain a teacher on his plantation. Many of these teachers were unable to read or write and were compelled to make their mark in giving a receipt for their pay checks. They were merely agitators sent there to create discord and teach anarchy. They taught the laborers that the planters had kept them in slavery for years and that now the tide had turned and the workmen themselves were masters. They advised them to kill their masters if an effort was made to enforce discipline. Remember, the planter was paying, perforce, for the maintenance of this "teacher."

A henequen plantation, in order to remain productive, must receive careful attention. The leaves must be cut at the right time and only such leaves as are mature. The plant ordinarily will produce fiber in seven years. If properly cared for it will continue in production for a period of about eighteen years. If neglected, at the end of three years it sends up a tall pole, on the top of which seed forms. This marks the end of the plant's life—it is of no further use.

Now, here is the serious and alarming fact in so far as we are concerned:

It is true we have contributed more than \$112,000,000 to Bolshevism in Yucatan during the past four years, but that is an unimportant matter in comparison to the fact that these plantations are practically ruined. The planters have been robbed of the money received from the sale of their fiber and are now on the verge of bankruptcy. Even if they could raise funds to replant—even if they could reorganize labor and restore buildings and machinery, it would be seven years before production could begin. Up to the present time no substitute for sisal fiber has been found in sufficient quantity to replace the binder twine used by our farmers today, and unless something is done to relieve the planter of Yucatan, in the way of extending credit, it is a practical certainty that American farmers will soon be without the means to bind up their wheat crop.

About 90% of the grain crop of the United States is bound with twine made from the henequen from Yucatan.

Alvarado, the Bolshevik leader, in order to meet the currency shortage, made large issues of paper money. No one has been able to find out just how much really was issued. He promised to redeem it on the basis of a United States fifty-cent piece for each paper peso. He represented that this fifty-cent reserve was held back of each peso issued. As the people began to question the value of the paper issue he had photographs made showing big safes filled with United States gold coin and these he exhibited

in order to restore confidence in his paper money. Recently, when the planters were able to throw off the Bolshevik yoke and assume control of their own affairs again, they found the safes empty. There was not enough money left to pay for the telegrams they wished to send.

Rich Yucatan has been looted by Bolsheviks posing as reformers. The twine which has bound the American wheat crop for the past four years has contributed more than \$112,000,000 to the Carranza coffers. You have helped pay this each time you spent a dime for a loaf of bread.

Bread—Bolshevism—Binder Twine—there you have the story and its relationship to you.

One interesting fact in this narrative is: When the substance of this rich State has been exhausted—when its sources of income have been sucked dry and the State and its people thoroughly demoralized, the men who accomplished this—the minions of Carranza—gradually retired and the affairs of the State went back to the planters, who are today making every effort to restore and stabilize government and business.

Bolshevism is only a destructive force. It is an organized scheme for tearing down what someone else has built. It has been thoroughly tried out in Yucatan, as the devastated henequen fields, the wrecked machinery, the ruined railways, the demoralized labor, and the impoverished people show.

PLOW
with
PETROLEUM

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION *for the* PROTECTION
OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

347 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Plow With Petroleum

“**H**OW are you going to keep 'em down on the farm” if you have to go back to the tallow dip for light; let the chickens roost in the “flivver,” depending on the old gray mare for transportation, and run the feed cheaper by hand instead of gasoline?

That's exactly what you may have to do unless this government inaugurates and promulgates a broad, patriotic policy which will insure the protection of those hardy pioneers who are willing to risk their lives and money in other countries in an effort to develop a foreign petroleum supply. The experience of those Argonauts of oil who went into Mexico and were murdered and despoiled of their lawfully acquired rights by the Bolshevistic-Carranza government is not an incentive to further effort in this direction, without some assurance by the Government that they will receive the protection to which they are entitled.

The highest authorities of the United States government, whose duty it is to know, are agreed that an oil crisis confronts the United States. They are unanimously of the opinion that to restore the depleted petroleum supply American brains and American dollars must prospect foreign fields, not so much for profit, but for the patriotic purpose of providing for the well being of our country.

“How does the petroleum shortage affect me?” you ask.

“Petroleum in one form or another is used in every household; gasoline for the motor car, lubricating oils for bearings, kerosene or paraffin candles for illumination,” answers Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines. “Not one of us can sit back and say that an adequate petroleum supply is not a personal concern.”

Petroleum is a vital necessity to the farmer. More than \$80,000,000,000 are invested in farms in the United States. This is double the amount of capital invested in manufacturing interests and almost six times the investment in the railroads of the country. The farmer uses more mechanical horsepower than do the manufacturing interests of the country, the amount being 27,000,000 to 14,000,000. Because of his location, the farmer is naturally dependent on the gasoline internal combustion engine for this power. If he cannot secure a cheap petroleum fuel, it means a return to the horse and mule, which represents an engine consuming high priced fuel useful otherwise as food, running 24 hours a day whether used or not, and low geared with a capacity of only 3 to 4 miles an hour at best. Even now the farm labor problem has reached a critical stage, and the country faces the greatest labor shortage in its history. Less than 5 per cent of the 2,000,000 young men who were in the overseas army have returned to the farm. Because of this labor shortage the farmer has been compelled to turn to labor saving machinery. He is motorizing his farm by using the gasoline internal combustion engine. Even with these mechani-

cal helps and the prospects of continuing high prices for his produce, he is decreasing his cultivated acreage, all because of the scarcity of labor.

With both a petroleum and a labor shortage confronting him, his outlook is scarcely a happy one. Of the labor scarcity he knows of his own knowledge, but of the petroleum prices he is more or less compelled to accept the warnings of those officials of his government who must know and are expected to guard against such things.

"The position of the United States with regard to oil can best be described as precarious," says George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, whose business it is, with the aid of the greatest engineering talent, to know.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, in his last annual report, discussing the petroleum question, says:

"We must look abroad for a supplemental supply and this may be secured through American enterprise if we do these things:

"Assure American capital that if it goes into a foreign country and secures the right to drill for oil on a legal and fair basis (all of which must be shown to the State Department) that it will be protected against confiscation and discrimination. This should be a known and published policy."

Van H. Manning, director U. S. Bureau of Mines, says:

"The domestic production is not keeping pace with the domestic demands; our best engineering talent warns us of the imminence of a decreased production by our oil wells, although more oil is needed; and the only practical source whence this increasing demand can be supplied for some time to come will be the foreign fields."

Here is the warning of the three highest officials of the United States Government, that the country faces a crisis in its petroleum supply. But, Mr. Manning goes even further and says:

“Other nations have given thought to the future, and, in recent years, have shown a tendency to adopt strong nationalistic policies regarding their petroleum resources, policies that hinder or prevent the exploitation of these resources by other nationals.
* * * We find that facing a probable shortage of the domestic supply, our nations are excluded from foreign fields and this in spite of the fact that foreign nationals have been permitted to enter into and exploit our own oil resources on an equality with American citizens and without hindrance or restriction.”

These statements positively show that this country—you—individually—are confronted with a petroleum shortage.

Mankind is dependent upon power, which represents the substitution of mechanical for human energy; of mechanical work for human labor. To accomplish the work done annually in the United States, or its equivalent, it requires the labor of 3,000,000,000 hard working slaves, figuring 150,000,000 horsepower and the equivalent of 20 man power to 1 horsepower. The use of power gives to each man, woman and child in this country the service equivalent of 30 servants.

It is estimated for the United States that the horsepower of gasoline internal combustion engines is over twice that of engines driven by steam. In point of bulk nearly three-fourths of the petroleum consumed in the United States goes into the production of power. Of this amount one-quarter is employed in the form of gasoline as a motor fuel, while

three-quarters in the form of crude petroleum and fuel oil is used as a convenient substitute for coal chiefly in firing steam boilers.

Just eliminate all the steam driven engines that you know of and imagine its effect on industry. And, then, you would only have cut down by one-half the horsepower of gasoline internal combustion engines. Wouldn't that put the cost of living into undreamed of altitudes?

"Plow with petroleum," is a slogan being urged of adoption, but supply and demand regulate prices. If power costs more to produce, which it certainly will as the petroleum crisis becomes more acute, it does not require higher mathematics to figure out that the cost of everything will advance in proportion.

Between six and seven million motor vehicles in the United States are today dependent entirely on gasoline for power. This does not include farm tractors, stationary gas driven engines, agricultural machinery, etc., etc. During 1918 these consumed 3,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline, which, roughly speaking, means that for every 10 gallons of gasoline required, one barrel of petroleum must be produced.

Experts of the automotive industry estimate that within the next few years 15,000,000 motor vehicles will be in operation in the United States alone. On the basis of 6,000,000 motor vehicles consuming 3,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline in 1918, the amount required for the 15,000,000 in 1925 will be approximately 8,700,000,000 gallons, necessitating the production of 870,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

The importance of the automotive industry is suggested by the fact that the motor truck in 1917—three years ago—hailed over 60 ton-miles of freight for each person in the United States. This motor freight haul has been many times increased during the past few years because of the restrictions placed on railroad freight hauls by the Government during the war.

In connection with good roads, a country-wide auto truck utilization will furnish an efficient feeder system to the trunk transportation channels of the country. The motor truck is an exceptional medium for the delivery of farm produce, whether to railways or directly to towns.

Any curtailment of the petroleum supply would disastrously affect a wide range of interests, including the manufacturers of automobiles, auto trucks, farm tractors, the automobile owning public, farmers, produce dealers—transportation, food production and a large branch of manufacturing. It has been well said that “fertilizers and tractors, under organized cooperative effort, spell the solution of the food problem—a problem which will become still more critical within a few years.” It is a curious and pathetic anomaly that one of the basic industries in the United States, the food production “industry,” is the most inefficiently organized.

Thirty years ago 70 per cent of the population of the United States were farmers, while today the farmers represent but 30 per cent of the population, yet, because of modern methods, the 30 per cent is producing more than the 70 per cent.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, in his report of 1915, said:

“* * * Petroleum is a priceless resource, for it can never be replaced. Trees can be grown again upon the soil from which they have been taken. But how can petroleum be produced? It has taken the ages for nature to distill it in her subterranean laboratory. We do not even know her process. We may find a substitute for it, but have not yet. It is the one lubricant of the world today. Not a railroad wheel turns without its way being smoothed by it. We can make light and heat by hydroelectric power, but the great turbines move on bearings that are smothered in petroleum. From it we get the quick exploding gas which is to the motor and the airship what air is to the human body. To industry, agriculture, commerce, and the pleasures of life, petroleum is now essential.”

Petroleum is as essential to the prosperity and well being of the small farmer as it is to the captain of industry; to the owner of the “jitney” as it is to the shareholder of the great railroad; to the small business man as it is to the owner of a great steamship line.

Transportation is the neck of the bottle of industry through which all materials enter and emerge. Already fourteen of the great railroads of the country are using fuel oil over all or parts of their systems. These lines are:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad,
Southern Pacific Railroad,
Kansas City Southern Railroad,
Northwestern & Pacific Railroad,
Western Pacific Railroad,
Florida, East Coast Railroad,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad,
Great Northern Railroad.
Oregon Short Line Railroad,

Texas & Pacific Railroad,
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad,
El Paso Northwestern System,
Delaware & Hudson Railroad (Adirondack Division),
New York Central Railroad (Adirondack Division),
Oregon-Washington Navigation Companies,
Texas Railways.

When President Carranza refused to permit Americans to continue the drilling of new wells on their properties in Mexico, in defiance of every right, in November, 1919, and before he granted temporary permits to resume drilling in January, 1920, the railroads were the first to feel the pinch.

Allison Mayfield, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, under date of January 5th, transmitted a protest to the Secretary of State at Washington, protesting against the action of the Mexican Government. The complaint was sent to Mr. Mayfield by C. N. Whitehead, Federal Manager of the Southwest Division, and after reciting the great expense incurred by the roads in his territory in changing engines to burn oil, he said:

“Stopping the delivery of this oil (Mexican) would be a great calamity, as not enough local oil can be obtained in Texas at any price for locomotives of these lines, and coal burning equipment could not be obtained in time to prevent a serious tie-up.”

At the time, Mr. Mayfield said that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was one of the railroads most seriously affected.

Even the United States Shipping Board felt the effects of the decree of President Carranza against the American oil producers in Mexico. This board

is dependent upon Mexican fuel oil for at least 40,000,000 barrels for the bunkering of the ships of the American merchant marine—the Emergency Fleet—for the year ending April, 1921. Chairman John Barton Payne, of the United States Shipping Board, who succeeds Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior, wrote the President and Secretary of State that because of the uncertain conditions in Mexico the American oil producers would not bid on contracts for furnishing fuel oil.

One ton of petroleum is equivalent to two tons of coal, and, in addition, relieves freight congestion on the railroads, as it is usually transferred by pipe line instead of by cars. This relieves the railroads of the transportation of coal, permitting them to handle other commodities.

You realize now how the anarchy and chaos in Mexico is affecting you and yours. In asking for the protection of their lives and legally acquired property in Mexico, Americans are not seeking anything new. It is a fundamental principle of government and Americans are only pleading for its enforcement.

Throughout the entire controversy with the Mexican government the American owners of Mexican oil properties have adhered to the advice of the State Department of the United States and have refused to accede to the confiscatory programme of President Carranza. The matter has been a subject of numerous exchanges between the State Department and the Mexican government, and its culmination last November, in the anti-drilling decree of President Carranza, represents a repudiation of the

written and spoken pledges of the Mexican government, prior to its formal recognition by the United States, not to give retroactive or confiscatory effect to the provisions of the new constitution of 1917.

The validity and constitutionality of the laws under which the Americans acquired the properties was tested in 1901 by a mixed judicial and technical tribunal, which, with but one dissenting vote, held that the petroleum rights belonged to the owner of the soil.

In 1915, when the American Government contemplated the formal recognition of the Carranza faction, the Ambassador-designate, Mr. Arredondo, pledged the Carranza government to respect rights of citizens of the United States.

For twenty months the negotiations between the United States and the Mexican Government continued, and then President Carranza put in effect his anti-drilling decree. After two months, however, during which the petroleum shortage was becoming more and more acute, President Carranza announced his willingness to grant the American companies temporary drilling permits, good until next July, when the Mexican Congress meets. The danger is just as real as it ever was. He can withdraw the permits at any time he pleases.

That is one phase of how the Mexican situation affects you. Are you in favor of the Government's declaring a firm, definite policy toward the protection of American citizens, whether they be in Mexico, Siberia, or Keokuk?

Release Feb. 1.

FACTS ON MEXICO

By AGNES C. LAUT

How Neglecting the Mexican Problem Brings Us Every Day Nearer to War. The Way to Avert War is to Remove the Causes Leading to War—the Parallel between Conditions of Homeless Waifs among Immigrant Hordes Going into the Canadian North-West and Homeless Waifs in Mexico Growing up to Banditry and Crime—How Easily Conditions Were Remedied There and How Easily They Could Be Remedied in Mexico—a Call to the Women Voters of America—The Horns of the Dilemma from Which Mexico Must Be Rescued to Avert Loss of Her Nationality.

Not long ago a California club woman issued a call to all club women of America "to leave the Mexican problem absolutely alone," because she had had two sons serve in France "to make the world safe for democracy," and the world was not any safer for democracy, and she didn't purpose having nice clean American boys sacrifice their lives for a lot of greasers, who didn't seem to know what they wanted among themselves and weren't in any case worth the sacrifice of American lives. Let the capitalists—she said—fight out their own war.

The sentiments are the lady's, not mine, though I lost more relatives and friends on the Allied side in the European War than I have taken time to count. Regiments went from the Canadian North-West, 1,100 strong, and came back 65 alive and some of them maimed.

I repeat the club mother's sentiments because they are founded on the most dangerous misconception. They are founded on a misconception that is every day drifting us nearer to war with Mexico; and when I say "us," I mean not only the United States but France, England, Canada.

It is precisely because we are leaving the Mexican problem alone—in slang parlance—letting it slide—that we are every day drifting nearer and nearer to war.

Taft passed the buck to Wilson. Wilson is passing the buck to his successor. The Republicans passed the buck to the Democrats; and the Democrats are preparing to pass it back to the Republicans; and each successive American Ambassador to Mexico has passed the solution of the Mexican problem along to his successor with the result that American relations with Mexico are to-day at the most critical stage they have been in ten years, such a critical stage that no American office seeker wants the ambassadorial job in Mexico and no Mexican wants the ambassadorial job in Washington. Fletcher and Bonillas please reply!

Each knows—as any sane person, who stops to think, must know—that the weight of a hair may break the tension; and with elections pending in Mexico in July and in the United States in November, no party, no man—wants the responsibility for the break when it comes.

It is precisely because it is on the women and children of any nation that the heaviest burden of war always falls that it is up to the women of Mexico and the women of the United States to get hold of the facts of the case by which war may be averted.

To let the facts stew along in another ten years of hell's broth is the best way I know to let events drift on into war.

Get the facts. Then apply the remedies; and you may avert war.

Let the facts stew along till they sizzle over in a flame; and all the howling "anti-war" to High Heaven won't put the flame out. When the smouldering flame flares up, you have to ring in a fire alarm, whether you want to, or not. That means call on Army and Navy; and that means War.

Face that fact!

You won't avert war by shouting "anti-war."

You will only avert war by removing the cause of the war; and now is the time for both the United States and Mexico to do it.

What are the facts bringing us nearer and nearer to war with Mexico?

In this entire series I have striven to confine the record to facts and to shun opinions. As far as I know not a single fact I have stated has been challenged, as I have had photographs to substantiate every fact given, though I have received several barrels of opinions, which without facts are worthless. We have had opinions on Mexico for ten years, lovely beautiful theories on paper; but the facts have drifted nearer and nearer to war.

In this entire series I have striven to keep away from personalities; for I do

not know what has been in the heart of any American, or any Mexican, for Mexico. I only know a certain place is paved with good intentions. So is Mexico. So is Russia. I only know "by their fruits ye shall know them." By the facts, not the motives, of the case, can you judge results.

I have striven to keep away from personalities; for they only confuse issues. I wish I could say as much for those who have opposed the facts I have set forth.

For instance, I read that "Miss Laut acknowledged she received \$40,000 for one contribution she wrote." Now, of course, Miss Laut never acknowledged any such fact, statement, or inference. The statement is a pure lie out of the whole cloth; but, to call the bluff of that lie, I wish to state right here if the gentleman, who wrote that, will tell me where I can get \$40,000 for an article, I shall write ten such articles and donate the entire proceeds, \$400,000, to the children of Mexico orphaned by the Revolution; and as \$150 will take care of a child in Mexico, food, clothes, tuition for a year, if the gentleman will give me that information, I will undertake to take care of 2,700 homeless waifs for a year.

I await the accuser's answer with great interest.

I may say, though I have avoided saying this before, that while in Mexico I subscribed to the education and keep of one Mexican child for as long as I live. Will the gentleman, who has made this extraordinary charge, please let me know if he has done the same?

I have a penchant for facts. I await that answer, too, with great interest.

I also read in rebuttal of the facts I have stated that "Agnes Laut has never been connected with any benevolent efforts for children."

This is interesting to me; for, exactly twenty years ago, when ill health drove me from university work to journalism, I remember a certain terribly cold January night when the thermometer registered 40 below and the North West wind was whistling up the western avenue, like a steel knife. I was accosted by two little girls, one twelve years old, one six years old, begging for food and clothes. Now rags are bad enough for clothing in Mexico, though I have seen many a little Mexican without even rags; but rags for clothing in January in the Canadian North West are a death warrant. I followed those two kids to their den in the vice section of the city that was the gateway for the immigrants beginning to be dumped in on us from every quarter of the globe, at that time. It turns me physically sick yet to recall what I found. I have seen nothing like it since till I visited Mexico, especially the vice sections of Mexico City and Vera Cruz and Tampico—when the suffering in Mexico brought back the scene that cold dark winter night, and brought back, too, how easy was the remedy when the churches wakened up to the need.

I found a tar-papered shanty and eight children of doubtful foreign parentage. There were several empty whisky bottles and a dead drunk mother from the slums of Whitechapel, London. One child was delirious with pneumonia. Another was in a high fever with tonsillitis. All were visibly hungry. There was a little tin camp stove, and the children lay on the bare mud ground. They had been sewed into their rags for the winter. The smell is more easily imagined than described. You can get a very close resemblance to it if you will open your mouth and nostrils wide and take a deep breath above the garbage piles in Mexico City, or Vera Cruz, or Tampico, or San Luis Potosi; where you see children forking through a muck of rot and blood, vegetables and meat offal, to get something to eat. You will not, naturally, see these children if you seek them in President Carranza's audience chamber.

The lady of the house, who was dead drunk, after I had emptied my muck too scant purse—in fact so scant I had to walk two miles home through the cold because I hadn't left myself car fare—asked me "wot in 'ell I wanted 'ere?" and invited me, like a certain feminist in Mexico City, "to git out."

I did. I got out quick. I didn't want to stay. I didn't want to stay one bit. In fact, the girl, who had accosted me on the street, now in the heat of the red-hot tin stove, showed a nice fresh rash that might have been small pox, but later turned out to be only the itch.

I got out and was glad to walk the two miles in the icy wind to get the stench out of my nostrils; but at the first telephone I called up the General Hospital; and those kids were in the hospital by 4 o'clock next morning. Sitting beside a warm coal fire in my own den that night with a mother, who had believed and lived the Golden Rule, I asked myself the question, which every thinking person must ask himself or herself some time in life—"Ought we to leave such derelicts to stew and die in the cesspools of their own vices?" (You see I had been reading Herbert Spencer and was quite intoxicated with him, as all students were at that time.) Or, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And I answered that question then as I answer it now—on purely rational grounds we have got to be our brother's keeper, else the quarantine to keep the pest from coming out of his cesspool will cost us more than to clean out the cesspool.

(Please note the quarantine to keep the Mexican cesspool from infecting our Border has cost us to date \$162 millions in six years.)

The next day I took the question up

with one of the finest public spirits Canada has produced—an Archbishop, who happened to be the president of a Humane Society of which I was secretary—I refer to the man who is to-day the Primate of All Canada—Archbishop Matheson. I asked him not to take my word—just as I asked the church leaders of America not to take my word for it, but to send a delegation into Mexico to get the facts. I asked him to investigate the facts of children among the immigrants beginning to pour into the Canadian North West at the rate of 300,000 a summer.

If he found the facts as I reported them, did the Church of the Living Christ purpose standing for that kind of thing?

If it did, all I had to answer was—the church was dead, and so was Christ as far as influencing public life was concerned.

And I beg to state the same conclusions about Mexico to-day.

The Archbishop did investigate. That settled it with the Episcopalians. I was a Presbyterian; and the Presbyterians investigated. So did the Catholics; for an enormous proportion of the incoming immigrants were Catholics from South and Central Europe. The Baptists, the Methodists, the Congregationalists joined us. The Provincial Governor became the President of our first Child League. Then we made a hand-picked choice of the politicians of both parties; and the rest was easy. It took us six months to awaken public conscience to the need. In nine months the legislature made us a grant; and from that day to this there has not been a homeless waif or stray child go into the Canadian North West, whom branches of that Child League have not cared for on the purely economic rational ground that it is cheaper to rear good citizens than to quarantine a cesspool and graduate a race of young criminals and degenerates. My last act before leaving Winnipeg was to sign the Society's release for the little girl, who had led me to the den of vice that night, then grown to a young woman, to marry a prosperous Canadian farmer.

What strikes one looking back on the whole episode—which had its comical aspects, for we had our critics filling the air with vitriolic theories instead of facts, just as we have regarding Mexico to-day—is how easy it was to remedy matters, once we got the politicians and churches united.

I reiterate this case because on a small scale it is an exact parallel with the situation in Mexico to-day.

The remedy is so easy once you get the politicians and the churches united facing the question—

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Or

Shall we let the victims of revolutions and bandits stew and die in the cesspools of their own vices?

Or

Will the quarantine to keep the pest from coming out of the cesspool not cost us more than to clean out the cesspool?

There is why it is peculiarly the problem of the 16 million women, who will vote next year, to decide whether we shall let the evils drift into war with Mexico, or clean up the problem that is swirling us on to war.

Now for facts!

Challenge them if they are wrong! I suppose all contestants will acknowledge that Mexico has been in the throes and agonies of a revolution for ten years.

Excelsior and El Universal, official organs of Mexico City, both state the number of noncombatants killed by bandits and war in these ten years as not less than 500,000. Those are men. They had wives and children.

Governor Alvarado of the Yucatan socialistic experiment, says that 8,000 children die each year in Mexico City of starvation. (Not malnutrition.)

Conditions as to hunger in Mexico City are not as bad as in Vera Cruz, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Morelos, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, Jalisco. Conditions in Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Queretaro, Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California, Coahuila, Yucatan, Campeche—are better as to food than in Mexico City. But take Alvarado's figures; and you can deduct 60,000 for an uncertain margin; and you have a total to make you as heart sick as I was that night I found the Whitechapel kids in the Western shanty, or as I was in Vera Cruz, when six children mobbed my plate at an outdoor restaurant for the scrapings, or as a church delegate was whom we sent into Mexico, who saw children go to a butcher shop garbage pile, carry away the bloody offal in sacks and plunge their arms in the raw blood to eat from sheer desperation of frantic hunger, or the other church delegates in San Luis, who were mobbed for apple cores.

That is as to hunger, not the theories of propagandists full fed and in a warm bed.

I have always placed the number of schoolless, roofless children in Mexico City at 116,000. Excelsior and El Universal, the official organs of Mexico City, give the figures at 129,000. There are twenty-eight federal states in Mexico. I do not mention the suicide of teachers, who received no wages, nor the case of one school of 600 children, who sleep on bare floors and whose only meal is an infusion of leaves in hot water. Multiply that by twenty-eight federal states by exactly half the official statement; and you have a total of school-less waifs of two millions. I have always put the total of school-less waifs in Mexico at one million, half the official estimate.

Do you wonder that a population reduced to these straits of distress both loots and revolutes? I would do both if I were part of the destitute one million.

Now what has reduced Mexico to those straits?

Revolution. Yes; but how? By closing, or making it unsafe to operate 60% of the mines; and so throwing the workers out.

By closing, or making it unsafe to operate 69% of the industries, sugar plantations, ranches, paper mills, sugar mills, smelters; and so throwing the workers out.

The worker must either loot, or revolt, or starve. He does all three. So would you.

Of the revolutionists, Felix Diaz has 40,000 followers, but arms for only 2,000. Meixueiro of Oaxaca has a million Indians faithful to him; but he has arms for only 2,000. Pclaez, the leader of the oil country, who levies a monthly toll on the foreign interests, has seldom more than 2,000 men under arms. Villa has 400 to-day and 4,000 to-morrow. He has now in 1920 about 4,000 men under arms. Not counting bandits, you have 10,000 revolutionists with arms. Carranza's Army is variously given as 100,000 to 120,000 men; but Carranza, himself, knows his generals shamelessly pad payrolls; but place the Carrancistas at the least at 60,000. Why can't the 60,000 armed Carrancistas put down the 10,000 revolutionists, and the uncounted bandits?

Let us answer in exactly the words a district railroad manager answered one of the church delegates, who was captured by the bandits in Mexico. The district railroad manager was mad as the red end of a poker. The revolutionists or bandits had just blown up a train of his with a loss of about twenty lives, not counting the loot of passengers and baggage and express.

"Why can't they catch the bandits?" he answered. "Because they don't want to. There aren't more than 400 of them on that hill; but if they were wiped out, our noble general couldn't pad his pay lists and charge for 10,000 men, when he has only 1,000 in his garrison. That's why—blankety-blank him—!"

Now Mexico can be pacified only by holding her army loyal.

Please follow these facts carefully. They are the steps leading us to war with Mexico as inevitably as the rising and the setting of the sun.

Mexico can only hold her army loyal by paying it. (I can show you pictures of Mexican soldiers dying of starvation because they are not paid and, if this fact is challenged, I shall show those pictures broadcast through America.)

Mexico can get money to pay her army in only one of two ways—

(1) By a loan; (2) by confiscating more property, of which she has already confiscated banks, irrigation lands, rail lines, oil lands, sugar plantations to the value of millions. These are not the holdings of big capitalists. The big capitalists can hold their own by paying toll to the bandits, as cotton operators in the North are holding on by paying Villa yearly \$250,000, and Carranza yearly \$125,000. They are the holdings of small owners of whom 45,000 Americans have already been driven out and ruined, because they hadn't the money to pay toll for protection. I have told the facts of Americans tortured to death because they had no money to pay blackmail and kidnapped men and women mutilated because they had not the money to pay toll of blackmail.

Now Mexico cannot get a foreign loan to pay her army to keep it loyal unless she guarantees the foreign loans she has already received to the value of \$570 millions. This is just as natural as if you loaned a man \$5,000 and he repudiated it, unless you loaned him another \$10,000. Would you loan him the other \$10,000? Ask yourself that honestly—full-fed, warm-bed theories aside. Would you? Not at all. You would go to court to enforce the collection of the first \$5,000. That is exactly what the foreign nations will sooner or later do. Only when foreign nations go to court to enforce the collection of repudiated obligations, they go to court with an army and navy; and that means War. Don't yell! Just face it and remedy conditions!

Nor can Mexico confiscate more property—banks, irrigation lands, rail lines, oil lands, sugar plantations, mines, and this for two reasons. First, she has already confiscated to the limit without diminishing her revenues from these very sources of revenue. Second, if she stops more industry by more confiscation, she throws more workers out of jobs and automatically increases the bandits and revolutionists. Increase the bandits; and with the murder of a few more foreigners, there will be war.

This is the edge over the brink of ruin to which Mexico has come; and it isn't doing the least good—it is only the fool cry of a rabble in a panic—to yell "don't intervene, or you'll push us over." It is only by pacific intervention with help that Mexico can be saved from going over the abyss of her own dead weight. In fact, the howl of anti-intervention to-day reminds me of the Whitechapel virago who yelled to know "wot the 'ell I was doing 'ere—to git out."

It is only by helping Mexico that Mexican nationality can be saved; and Mexico can only be helped when the people of America and the churches of America awaken to her desperate need, and stop the ten years policy of let-her-slide, let-her-stew-it-out, proclaimed full-fed from a warm bed, safe on the American side of the line.

Why War with Mexico?

A War With Our Sister Republic Is Almost Here And America Is Asleep.

Do You Know:

1. That a meeting was recently held in the Banker's Club, New York City, between representatives of the Oil Interests in Mexico and a leading religious organization, **to map out the campaign of spiritual uplift for our boys in the inevitable war with Mexico?**

2. That a host of translators and legal experts are at work in New York City NOW to figure out a method by which certain enormous oil and gas properties may nominally be held by native dummy-directors to conform with Mexican law, **but the real control resides in Wall Street, New York?**

3. That for the last six months higher officials of the American Army have been drawing up plans for a Mexican campaign by the United States troops? The correspondent of the "New York Times" in Coblenz, Germany, asserts that the Army of Occupation has been spending the last six months perfecting plans for the war with Mexico. **He also states that it will be a war conducted with all the latest implements of destruction and carried out on the 1919 model of warfare.**

4. That the British Government has already taken over title to the oil holdings of its nationals in Mexico, and has thus perfected an important step toward an Anglo-American alliance to exploit our sister nation?

5. That the most powerful banking groups in the world, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and including British and French bankers, besides other American firms, have organized themselves to protect the "rights of foreign investors in Mexico?"

6. That a satisfactory "meeting" was held between the oil magnates and the State Department on July 7, as a result of which Wall Street confidently expects early action to "stabilize" Mexico? (See "New York Times," financial section, for July 8.)

7. That during the months of April and May, Mexico City was the meeting place for trade ambassadors from all parts of the world? These included manufacturers, bankers, and engineers from the United States and Canada, from Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Argentina, from Central and South America, and from Japan and China. These men were seeking orders and opportunities for investment and were finding

both. American Chamber of Commerce bodies are placing branches in Mexico with agents to map out the country with a view of exploiting her unlimited resources and robbing the Mexican people of their rich heritage.

8. That the "New York Times" on July 9, declared: "The statement was made to the New York Times correspondent by a person who is usually well informed that President Wilson would soon appear before Congress and make an address on the Mexican problem, **dealing with the matter along the lines of the McKinley Message to Congress which led to intervention in Cuba?"**

9. That "Restore Law and Order" will be the slogan of our war with Mexico, just as "Making the World Safe for Democracy" was our government's slogan for fighting the Germans? Says the "New York Times"—"A canvas of the situation seems to indicate that American intervention in Mexico, not for the purpose of interfering with the sovereign right of Mexicans to govern themselves, but to protect the lives and rights of foreigners in Mexico, and to restore law and order, **may be only a matter of months, if not weeks?**"

10. That Mexican oil stock advertisements are now appearing with alarming regularity on the financial pages of New York dailies? Also that engineering firms are advertising their services for surveying Mexican properties?

11. That the "Society for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico" controlled by the Anaconda Copper Company, the J. P. Morgan & Co., and other large corporations are looking up the widows and orphans of Mexican border irregularities with a view of producing them in Washington as "exhibits" for Congress? **Have you ever heard of the Anaconda Copper Co., producing the victims of mining conditions in Butte, Montana or the Deportation victims of Bisbee, Arizona, before Congress with a view to demanding "Justice" for the miners?**

Shall America's Youth be sacrificed to satisfy the greed of a Combination of Foreign Exploiters?

Will not American citizenry protest against this brazen plot to stampede people into as shameful a war as was ever planned?

THE WAR CAN YET BE AVERTED IF AMERICA WAKES UP!

These truths must be spread before the American people at once. Funds are urgently needed for this purpose. Send contribution for the Educational Campaign to the **People's Print, 138 W. 13th Street, New York City.**

Shall We Intervene in Mexico?

BY

JOHN FARWELL MOORS

*Senior Member, Moors & Cabot, Bankers ;
President, Boston Associated Charities ;
Member, Boston Finance Committee.*

It is popularly assumed that to "clean up" Mexico would be a matter of a few months and some fifteen or twenty thousand men, which would bring the unsettled border under control. Our army authorities do not treat the undertaking so lightly. In Ex-President Taft's time, when intervention seemed imminent, an official calculation is said to have been made as to the probable cost in money and in men. It was then estimated that some four hundred thousand soldiers would be required for at least two years, while the money cost would run into the billions.

"Since then," the *New Republic* comments, "the standards of war expenditures, both in men and in money, have greatly advanced. . . . A million men and five billion dollars might suffice to subjugate Mexico; hardly less. Where are the men and the billions to come from? Must we resort again to conscription and to increased direct taxation, in order that the oil and metal profiteers may be secure in their projects of rapid enrichment?"

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NEW YORK CITY

Shall We Intervene in Mexico?

Our national policy or, as it seemed to many people, lack of policy in Mexico was assumed in 1916 to be altogether indefensible. It was this even more than our attitude toward the European war which apparently justified Mr. Hughes in leaving the Supreme Court and becoming a candidate for the Presidency. He called our efforts, such as they were, to bring order out of chaos in Mexico "a confused chapter of blunders." He also said: "We have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken. We utterly failed to discharge our plain duty to our own citizens." Now, three years later, this is more than ever the settled opinion of thousands of Americans, who have summed up our Mexican policy derisively in two words: "watchful waiting." These thousands of Americans gave little heed in 1916 to the President's insistence that, serious as was our concern for our own citizens in Mexico, we owed it to the Mexicans themselves not to interfere unduly in their struggle for liberty after intolerable suffering under the fair exterior of the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz. Today Mexico is still made to appear a land of contending bandits. Dr. Paul Bernado Altendorf, said to have lived in Mexico since 1914, sums up this common point of view thus: "Mexico is nothing more than an agglomeration of anarchist gangs who kill and plunder with no restraint but their own caprices." Similar views were given by Mr. William Gates in the *World's Work* for February, March, April and May of this year. Senator Fall of New Mexico has been promulgating them for years. Republican Floor Leader Mondell, Representative Hudspeth from Texas, Representative Gould from New York have done their best to emphasize them. When Mr. Hudspeth said: "The time has come when this Government should say to Carranza: 'You have not fulfilled your obligations in the protection of American lives, so we withdraw recognition of you and will put troops in Mexico to protect American lives till order is restored,'" Congress applauded.

On the other hand, on February 6 last, our Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Henry R. Fletcher stated publicly: "President Carranza has accomplished great work in preparing for development and reconstruction, and in reorganizing the public service, and has made such headway that the various bandit leaders are now without real influence and are operating in small bands. Carranza is the real power in Mexico." On January 7 the Boston News Bureau quoted L.H. Coley, manager in Mexico for the Ingersoll-Rand Corporation, as follows: "There is some interference from lawless elements in the Western districts, but not nearly so bad as for the last few years. Nearly all the mines are being worked, especially those owned by large foreign corporations." On February 21, Mr. Elmer R. Jones, President of Wells Fargo and Co. in Mexico, which formerly operated on 14,000 miles of Mexican railroads, gave an equally optimistic view after a two and a half months' trip through Mexico. In April, Mr. B. Preston Clark, highly respected in this city, speaking of the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., made the following impressive statement to the Episcopal Church Congress in New York:

"It has been my privilege to be connected with a mining company operating in Mexico. About ten years ago we went there. We have tried to treat the Mexicans as human beings. We told them that we did not believe the current legend that no Mexican was worth more than two pesos a day, that with us, if a man did the work, he would fare just the same, whether he was American or Mexican, that in all ways we should respect them and their wives and families as we would our own. We went to it as a human proposition. The effect was prodigious.

"This attitude brought out the best there was in those people and the best there was in us. For eight and a half years of revolution, under those Southern stars, the roar of our mills has never stopped. Today 7,000 men operate them, of whom 57 only are Americans (less than 1%).

"Mexicans hold important positions all along the line. I could spend an evening telling you that story. How we have fed them, fought typhus and influenza with them, and how they have done their part like men. Two things I must say. After Vera Cruz we insisted that all our Americans leave Mexico. The properties were left in absolute charge of Mexicans for eight months. They stole nothing; they allowed no one else to steal anything; they operated the plants successfully, and returned them to us in as good condition as when our Americans came out.

"On another occasion \$250,000 in bullion was stolen from the company. Our 6,000 miners of their own motion, when they heard of this, saw to it that that bullion was returned within 24 hours, and within 48 hours it was on a Ward liner bound for Liverpool. Do you wonder that I trust them?"

On May 4 an editorial, a column long, in the *New York Times*, entitled "A Visit to Mexico" said: "Darkest Mexico was penetrated on March 29 from Laredo by a train of Pullman cars carrying fifty members of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and bound for the principal cities of the country so long ravaged by revolutionary bands. When the San Antonians returned to American soil, Mexico was no longer dark to them. It was not a disturbed and distressed country as they saw it. The visiting merchants had a halcyon time, travelling 3,000 miles and enjoying all the comforts of home. The impression that Mexico had been devastated by revolution the Americans found to be a grotesque exaggeration."

Production, exports and the earnings of foreign companies with property in Mexico all tend to confirm these many reports of comparatively stable conditions there and of a more and more successful outcome of the Revolution.

How is it then that in the general news columns conditions in Mexico are now almost daily painted as direful?

A clue to the mystery may perhaps be found in the potential riches of Mexico, particularly in the expanding production of oil. Mexico is said to be capable of producing 50% of the whole oil supply of the world and oil is said to be the world's most valuable product. The Carranza Government has sought by law to secure ownership, not only of all future sub-soil rights but until recently of retroactive rights. Last October, Mr. Frederick R. Kellogg, general counsel for the Mexican Petroleum Co., stated very clearly (*N. Y. Nation*, Oct. 5, 1918) the foreign companies' side of the case. "The oil companies," said he, "have opposed, and will oppose to the end, the attacks to which they are being subjected." The stock market showed its confidence in such opposition, for at the time of Mr. Kellogg's pessimistic article, Mexican Petroleum stock was almost doubling in market value.

On January 21, 1919, a financial news sheet announced modestly the formation of the "National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico." The leading interests in this Association were then reported to be the Rockefeller Cos., American Smelting and Refining Co., Anaconda Co., and Mexican Petroleum Co. This Association is now said to have a press bureau in most competent hands at 347 Fifth Ave., New York, and others elsewhere. Its name appears with great frequency

in the press, notably in connection with the attacks in Mexico on unknown American citizens, in whom it purports to take a deep interest. The large corporations which organized it are usually no longer mentioned, but the bureau chief has testified that; he receives a salary of \$20,000.

On February 23 announcement was made by one of the leading banking houses in New York of the formation of an international committee of twenty bankers, ten from the United States and five each from England and France "for the purpose of protecting the holders of securities of the Mexican Republic," etc., "with a view to such positive action as may be taken whenever circumstances permit."

Since then the dark pictures of Mexico have grown in number till now they appear almost daily.

An extraordinary broadside appeared giving the prophetic news that there would be a revolution in Mexico in June. Other extraordinary broadsides followed featuring Felix Diaz, who, with a redoubtable general, named Blanquet, had assembled, as it were over night, an army of 40,000 men and was marching on Mexico City. This movement, whatever it was in reality, collapsed; Blanquet was killed; Diaz became a fugitive.

Next, Zapata was made to appear the hopeful patriot of Mexico. But on March 15 he was said to be fleeing to the mountains and on April 11 he, too, was reported killed.

In May a triumphant march by Villa through Chihuahua had the front pages. He captured Parral; he advanced on Juarez; he had become miraculously transformed not only in strength but character. The N. Y. *Sun* suddenly absolved him from responsibility for the Columbus massacre. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, whose earlier castigations of Villa would fill a volume, had on May 3 over a column extolling him. Villa had been "grossly misrepresented," his military operations were being conducted "regularly and under a well-devised plan and not according to the methods of the banditti"; Gen. Angeles, Villa's "Provisional President of Mexico," was "chief of staff and one of the best soldiers in Mexico"; his sentries throughout Parral were "a guaranty of life, liberty and property"; he "requisitioned" \$50,000 from Spanish residents, "not for the equipment of his army, but for ameliorating conditions in Parral"; he was no longer the "drunken Villa" but was regarded by "his American friends" (whoever they were) as "one of the most uncompromising prohibitionists on

the continent"; he "does not even smoke." The lower classes under rebel control were "more prosperous and contented than ever before." The article ends prophetically thus: "Villa is only one of several other local chieftains who stand ready to make serious trouble for the Carranza Government, when the time comes."

Villa, however, when he reached Juarez, was driven by United States troops perpendicularly down to his former level of unspeakable bandit. The Provisional President of Mexico disappeared. When June came there were left only the wrecks of three well-advertised revolutions and considerable mortality. The Carranza Government seemed to be more firmly established than at any previous time.

With the collapse of the revolutions extraordinary publicity was suddenly given to outrages on American citizens in Mexico. On July 8 the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico itself announced that the Executive Committee had decided "to use its utmost endeavors" to make these outrages "an international issue." The next day the *N. Y. Times*, on "unusually well-informed authority," told us that President Wilson would soon appear before Congress "and make an address on the Mexican problem, dealing with the matter along the lines of the McKinley message to Congress, which led to intervention with Cuba." On July 20 the overt act needed for intervention seemed almost, if not quite, to have taken place. "Outrage on American Sailors" said great headlines. "This is one of the gravest of the many grave incidents which have been staged in Mexico within recent months," said Acting Secretary of State Phillips. "Every sensible American knows the course we should adopt to stop these outrages. We ought to kill about 2,000 Mexicans," said Senator Ashurst of Arizona. Senator Fall was described as "one who gave free expression to his feelings." The losses, when officially reported, proved, however, to be only a watch, a pair of shoes and "some money"; the sailors had gone, contrary to orders, into bandit country; and the Mexican authorities were said to be most friendly and zealous to capture the wrong-doers. That indiscreet barometer of Wall Street sentiment, Mexican Petroleum stock, had risen on what was called the "tension" caused by this incident.

In July the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives proceeded with the agitation. Ambassador Fletcher, the first witness, continued to speak well of the Carranza Government and said that Carranza's author-

ity was now fairly well established over most of Mexico. He stated that he had records of 217 Americans killed in Mexico in eight years. "391" the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico was quick to assert.

The principal other witness before the Committee was William Gates, author of the articles last spring in the *World's Work*, who interested the Committee so much that it called him back for more testimony. Gates was described as an "archaeologist." The N. Y. *Sun* said he came from Baltimore, the *World* and the *Tribune* that he came from California, the *Times* that he came from Cleveland. Gates testified that most of the bandits were Carranza men, and that most Mexicans would say, if they should hear of financial and possible military assistance against Carranza: "Thank God, you have redeemed belief in America."

Then, however, there was another collapse. David Lawrence pointed out in the N. Y. *Evening Post* that Gates had written to H. L. Hall, Santa Monica, California, letters showing himself to be a "bridge" between the various rebel elements in Mexico, to have had Zapata's credentials as *persona grata* with all the revolutionaries, and to have had letters from Felix Diaz showing him "one of us." One letter says: "I write you this, as you represent Zapata, am now awaiting the return of the people from Paris, for things to climax. When they do I am ready. I hope we shall succeed." He cautiously added: "Of what is actually going on of real moment it is impossible to write as you can judge." Gates has publicly admitted these letters, but denies their obvious implication.

The appeals for justice from the Mexican Government have been given scanty heed by the people of the United States. On February 26, three days after the formation of the Committee of twenty bankers, a prominent member of the Mexican Government registered a *caveat*. Said he: "If the new Committee considers that the situation in Mexico is not as it was ten years ago, we can expect good results. But if the same error is made as by many who are interested in our affairs who wish Mexico to return to the basis of ten years ago, we can only expect the creation of new difficulties."

On July 26 the Mexican Ambassador at Washington addressed the people of the United States telling of the comparatively stable government now in Mexico. He compared the outrages there with those here after our Civil War. He stated that Mexico was paying two-

thirds of its income to chase bandits. He pointed to the balance sheets of the big companies operating in Mexico as evidence of their prosperity.

On August 2 President Carranza said: "The petroleum companies have set out to engender ill-feeling between Mexico and the United States. They are doing this through the medium of some sections of the American press which are distorting facts to suit their own ends. Mexico is not opposed to the petroleum companies or to any other foreign investors. We merely require that, if such companies are to operate in the Republic, they abide by our laws."

From Mexico has come the charge that Senator Fall was behind a letter from Col. Charles F. Hunt to Villa, offering Villa a visit from Senator Fall and others, for the purpose of helping to push the campaign against the Mexican Government. Senator Fall replied: "Liars, of course, as usual." But he admitted that he had sent the State Department copies of the Hunt-Villa correspondence.

Warnings have come also from American sources. On March 17 the correspondent in Mexico City of the *N. Y. World* wrote: "A campaign instigated chiefly by petroleum interests is afoot to force the next Republican Congress to intervene in Mexico." Early in April the *N. Y. Nation* said: "There is reason to believe that efforts of serious proportions are being made to bring about war between the United States and Mexico. Bit by bit the propaganda is being spread with ostensible fortuitousness. Leading Canadian and American oil men go to Paris. In Paris these gentlemen meet with the other oil groups. The British Government has taken over large oil interests and is going into the business. Gen. Blanquet suddenly lands in Mexico and carefully prepared statements of his enterprise are issued in New York. A drive is on and the story of it is written plainly in the Blanquet propaganda. President Carranza is to be labelled pro-German and his regime is to fall into the category of Bolshevism." This point of view is now being instilled into us. With the collapse of the revolutions and of the Gates testimony, there is being placed under our eyes propaganda calculated to inflame our minds against Carranza by imputing to him pro-German activities against this country. Dr. Altendorf, already mentioned, who claims to have worked in Mexico under the guise of a "loyal German," is now making these charges.

On July 6 the *Christian Science Monitor*

quoted John R. Phillips, who it says "has investigated and is thoroughly familiar with the whole problem":—"This recrudescence of the propaganda was all timed to go off in conjunction with the activities of various revolutionary leaders in Mexico. But these leaders, sent down there and financed by American interventionists, were disposed of by the Mexican Government forces. Villa's and Angeles' elaborately staged and widely heralded operations were abortive. Blanquet and Zapata were killed. All of this left the propaganda which was to synchronize on the American side with these bandits, high and dry, without excuse for its existence. But as the propaganda organs were ready for functioning, they were allowed to go on with their work of pouring their poison into the American press in a last desperate effort to accomplish their purpose."

More recently, Mr. L. J. de Bekker, a correspondent sent to Mexico by the *N. Y. Tribune* to "write the truth about the situation," has given first-hand information. Mr. de Bekker was in Mexico during January, February, March and April. He found "peace and prosperity" in the greater part of Mexico, controlled by the Mexican Government, but "devastation and anarchy" in the oil region, where one Palaez, "King of the oil fields," a bandit, employed by the oil producers, was in their interest forcibly defying the Mexican Government. The *Tribune* did not publish his views. When published elsewhere, these views drew on July 26 a reply from a body calling itself "The Association of Oil Producers in Mexico" and writing from New York. In this reply the Association practically admits the forcible defiance of the Mexican Government by the foreign oil producers, for it says: "'King' Palaez's troops are operating in the oil fields only, far from any railroad, for the reason that the Government is attempting to confiscate their oil values." The reply insists that the Companies are not "voluntarily" assisting Palaez against Carranza, and that Palaez is in effect a blackmailer who would destroy the oil wells if tribute were not paid him. Congressman La Guardia, though decrying the purposes of the Carranza Government, has confirmed in the following statement, the open warfare against that Government waged by Palaez in return for the tribute paid him by the oil companies: "The Palaez faction is the best-equipped, best-uniformed army of all the factions. It is about 5,000 armed men under the command of Gen. Palaez. These forces protect the oil industries from being robbed by

the Carranza faction. It is supported and paid for by the oil companies. I understand that the pay is something like \$180,000 a month, and that several million dollars already have been paid to Palaez for necessary protection."

Should we like it if the foreign owners of some of our factories should employ gunmen to kill our officials in the enforcement of our income tax law? Is not the Palaez situation far more exasperating and ominous for Mexico than even this suppositious case would be for us?

So far the United States has not intervened, except to drive off Villa and to chase (vainly) the bandits who recently captured two American aviators. But Senator Lodge has appointed a Senate investigating Committee which consists of Senator Fall, Chairman, Senator Smith of Arizona, said to be the "conspicuous chum" of Fall, and the colleague of Ashurst, quoted above, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, whose point of view is typified by his comment on a recent article by ex-President Taft: "I never pay any attention to the froth he emits. Every time you throw a cake of soap into him, he emits whatever froth President Wilson wants him to." A committee could not have been appointed more predisposed to find for intervention.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that in the Monroe Doctrine are involved obligations as well as privileges. England and France have enormous interests in Mexico. As the Monroe Doctrine precludes them from themselves protecting those interests by force, they may be expected to turn to us to see that their interests and those of their citizens in Mexico do not suffer. We are their friends and want to remain their friends. "Watchful waiting" may seem as inexplicable to them now as it seemed to Mr. Hughes in 1916, and as it has long seemed to all Jingoists.

Let us not, however, deceive ourselves. "Propaganda" means the artificial dissemination of news calculated to produce a state of public opinion desired by those who disseminate the news. "Intervention" in the case of a strong nation, dealing with a weak one, is a euphemism for war. The phrase to "clean up" Mexico similarly means war upon her. Nine men in ten in the financial districts assume today that we should go to war with Mexico. They are doubtless ignorant of the fact that in 1848 the United States signed a treaty with Mexico agreeing to arbitrate all differences

before going to war. No American should tolerate making this treaty a "scrap of paper."

On December 4 last, a typical item in a financial column said: "The outlook for companies operating in Mexico is believed to be brighter than it has been for a long time. The great expansion in the American army undoubtedly will exert a salutary effect on the obnoxious elements in the Southern Republic." With equal candor, on July 15 a correspondent of the *N.Y. Times* in Coblenz wrote that the American army was drawing up plans for a Mexican campaign. "The military machine," said he, "has begun to do what the armies of European nations have long done, that is, draft plans of campaign against neighbor nations." This time our army was to fight "with the most modern weapons" with "the 1919 stamp upon them."

Intervention thus conceived is not merely war, but aggressive war on the old and, we had assumed, discredited European basis, the war of a great nation on a little one.

There is food for thought at such a time in the views of labor.

The proceedings in New York, July 10, of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, have the following entry: A resolution introduced by Louis N. Morones, representing the Mexican Federation of Labor, was adopted, deploring "the campaign that for some time has been carried on to provoke an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico" and urging peaceful settlement of all difficulties. Similarly, Samuel Gompers, has said in an interview: "To my mind, it would be the gravest wrong which could be inflicted upon the people of the United States, as well as upon the people of Mexico, if the Jingo spirit which now seems to be in the course of manufacture should drive us into anything like a conflict with the people of Mexico. The President, with his associates, has negotiated a treaty of peace and in it established the covenant for the League of Nations. One of the highest purposes is the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, and we cannot consistently advocate such high principles in our dealings with the European nations as provided in the covenant and then rush into an armed conflict with Mexico."

Will not a righteous cry go up from labor that it is a capitalist's war, if we now intervene in Mexico? Will not another righteous cry go up from our new friends in the A B C countries that we have justified their former suspicions of us? Will not the whole world

cynically compare our professions with our practice, and look upon us, not as leaders toward new and better international ideals, but as the nation which failed the world at the first test?

The politicians and the oil producers can easily persuade themselves that intervention will increase the production of supplies which the world needs. They can strike a responsive chord when they urge us to suppress outrages in Mexico, even though the outrages there may not be more reprehensible than they are here. Let us indeed agree with them that in Mexico, as elsewhere, we should seek to have justice done our interests and all reasonable protection granted our citizens. But where in all history will there be folly like unto our folly, infamy like unto our infamy, if the propaganda, to which we are wanted to give heed, should prove to be the bearing of false witness against a helpless neighbor, trying to struggle to her feet, and should deafen our ears to her appeals for mercy, and should lead us to sharpen our knives "with the 1919 stamp upon them" and attack her and ravage her lands and take to ourselves her riches?

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MEXICAN WOMEN ISSUE PROTEST

See Ulterior Motive in U. S. Childhood League

Charge Interventionists Support Plan to Carry on Charitable Work in Southern Republic.

MEXICO CITY, Tuesday, December 23. Resolutions of protest against "projected philanthropic intervention in Mexican affairs by the recent reformed Childhood Conservation League of the United States" were passed at a meeting of the Mexican Feminist Council to-day. The league, which, it is said, "proposes, with the financial backing of a group of the largest and best known magnates of the United States, to spend from two million to four million dollars annually on charitable propaganda in Mexico," is said to be a "far-sighted scheme to bring about ultimate intervention in Mexican affairs."

Signora Elena Torres, general secretary of the Feminist Council, to-day gave the following exclusive statement to the Associated Press:

"Mexican women hold Mexico itself to be best able to judge its own needs and to find a way to satisfy them in due time. Outside aid, however well meant, is entirely uninvited.

"Those desiring to spend money to relieve temporary strictures in Mexico incident to the ten year revolution may find means through Mexican institutions already organized for that purpose. Above all, before seeking external objects of charity, those benevolently inclined United States citizens desirous of relieving suffering had best take care of those 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 children which the 1919 report of the Children's Bureau at Washington declares are dying annually in the United States from hunger and malnutrition.

ULTERIOR MOTIVE SEEN.

"The Mexican Feminist Council also holds that, aside from the gratuitous nature of the proposed philanthropic intervention, there is underlying a more sinister motive than the projected foundation of hospitals, churches, asylums and schools in every Mexican State—as is revealed by the fact that those persons financially supporting the movement are the same individuals who have agitated most insistently for intervention and curtailment of Mexican liberties. Financiers heading the list of patrons of the so-called Childhood Conservation League are those bankers, oil barons, philanthropists and notable men who figure most prominently in societies and associations for the protection of American rights in Mexico.

"Agnes C. Laut, Secretary of the new charitable organization, but better known as a confidential secretary to financial magnates than an organizer of benevolent institutions, was at work purely in the interests of her employers while making a recent trip through Mexico. It is frankly stated the League's objects are the establishment within ten or fifteen years of strongholds of sympathy for the United States in the minds of the beneficiaries of this enterprise, who would be impregnated with new culture and new patriotism which would train them to acceptance rather than revolt against possible armed intervention in Mexico. Examples of such propaganda in China and Turkey, where financiers, philanthropists and missionaries combine to subvert the minds and understanding of innocent children, are too well known to necessitate proof. The effect upon the minds of the unsuspecting masses of such an annual expenditure of money in Mexico by the United States would forward the sinister purposes of the interventionists, who thus could convince those people that Mexico was unable to solve her own problems and care for her own citizens without outside assistance.

"The Mexican Feminist Council calls

Sure Relief



upon every Mexican citizen, man and woman, to resist this overt attack upon national self-respect and dignity, and to find some means themselves of solving pressing problems of national reconstruction."

The Childhood Conservation League of the United States, according to social workers in the city, first became known the early part of this year, when, on January 2, a large dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to which all social workers of the city were invited to learn the league's plan to help Mexican women and children. The offices of the league are at 111 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Agnes Laught is executive secretary. The league is little known by the public, but is said to be financed by Wall Street.

Dr. Norman Bridge of Los Angeles is president of the league, and Dr. William H. Peeter, executive director. The plan of the league is to work quietly in Mexico for the betterment of the conditions of women and children through the National Educational Society of Mexico, which is in good standing in Mexico and is composed of both Mexicans and Americans working along both educational and clinical lines. Other people on the board of the league are Bert W. Wilson of 61 Broadway, Ira Jewell Williams of Philadelphia, Dr. Frederick E. Fisher of New York, and Miss Maude Wetmore.

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AMERICANS TURN TO MEXICO AGAIN

Those Who Formerly Lived
Across the Rio Grande Ex-
pect Better Conditions.

FRIENDLY SPIRIT SEEN

Consul at Chihuahua Praises
"The Sun" for Giving News
of Developments.

Americans who were former residents of Mexico are living advertisements for Mexico, according to J. B. Stewart, American Consul in Chihuahua. In an interview appearing in *El Heraldo*, a daily paper in Chihuahua, Mr. Stewart is quoted as saying:

"Upon my recent visit to the United States I noticed a marked interest in the commercial possibilities of Mexico, especially on the part of merchants and financiers. This interest is largely due to the fact that Mexico has been advertised in recent years as never before because many Americans who used to live here and were obliged to return to various parts of the United States on account of past conditions, as well as thousands of Mexican citizens of all classes now located in many parts of the United States, have been telling their friends and writing about the riches of this great country and predicting a wonderful opportunity for all when once conditions again permit the working of mines, the cultivating of ranches, the raising of cattle and the opening of industry in all the outlying districts of the country.

"They are saying that when the wheels of industry are again turning regularly in all parts that not only thousands of newcomers with money and enthusiasm will come to Mexico but also many thousands of Mexico's own sons, trained professional men, skilled mechanics and first class laborers, will return to their native land to take a leading part in the great period of production and prosperity.

"While in the east," said Mr. Stewart, "I also found many of the largest newspapers anxious for news items regarding Mexico and Latin America in general. For instance, the following constructive facts, probably unknown to many Chihuahua readers, were found in a recent issue of the New York SUN, which paper, I am glad to say, has just started a Latin American section consisting of two full pages each week:

"First, there was an article from the neighboring city of Monterey regarding the completion of a new automobile plant having a capacity of 2,500 cars yearly and which has just turned out its first automobile; next there was an item regarding the Mexican cotton crop for the year 1918, with the information that the crop was one of the largest in the history of Mexico; then there was the interesting information regarding a large agricultural project which has just been started in Lower California by a company consisting of Mexicans and foreigners, and finally I read that Mexico is making ready to advertise its agricultural industry and possibilities by means of the 'Cine' in various parts of the world.

... were all interesting and instructive
... which Americans as well as
glad to read about
... progress."

NEWS NOTES FROM LATIN COUNTRIES

Recent Happenings Through- out South America.

BRAZIL—The Ministry of Communications in Rio de Janeiro has authorized the postmaster-General to contract for Handley-Page machines for the establishment of an aerial mail route in Brazil pending appropriations to be made by Congress.

PANAMA—The records of the Panama Canal for the month of July show that a larger commercial business was done than ever before since the canal was opened to world trade. Of the 158 commercial oceangoing vessels that went through the canal the greatest number—twenty-four—were of United States registry. Great Britain came second with thirty, Japan third with eight and Peru fourth with five. Other ships were Chilean, four; French, two, and Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain and Panama, one each. The total net tonnage of all vessels through the canal for the month of July was 515,058 net tons.

MEXICO—It is apparent that the world at large looks upon Mexico as a comparatively favorable place in which to live and work, the American attitude notwithstanding. Following the applications of Germans, Austrians and other Europeans for permission to immigrate to that country now comes a request from a group of 5,000 Russians, who profess a preference for agricultural and industrial pursuits in Mexico to further submission to the present regime in Russia.

CHILE—The breakwater recently constructed at Valparaiso has proved satisfactory. The storm which lately swept the coast of Chile failed to destroy this work. The quay walls, monolith wall and coal mole all resisted the storm, but the private jetties were badly damaged. Chile at present is keenly aware of its inadequate harbor facilities, and plans are going rapidly ahead for further improvements.

ECUADOR—Ecuador is another country that has taken steps to conduct publicity on a grand scale in foreign countries. With this aim in view the President of the republic, Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, has issued a decree providing for the establishment of permanent exhibits of Ecuadorian products in the consulates of the nation in foreign countries.

MEXICO'S SIDE OF OIL FIGHT.

Finds Only One Big Company Holding Up Tax Returns.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—The Mexican Government view of the opposition of American oil-producing interests in Mexico against the petroleum tax and also of the mission to Paris of Edward L. Doheny, a prominent producer, were outlined in a statement issued last night by Joaquin Santella, chief of the petroleum section of the Department of Industry and Commerce. The largest exporters of petroleum during 1918, the statement says, were the Huasteca Petroleum Company, the Aguilar Company, and the Penn-Mex Fuel Company, and, it is declared, these companies have a preponderant influence in the association organized in the United States to combat the Mexican petroleum laws.

Mr. Doheny, on March 16, 1917, the statement asserts, offered to sacrifice his entire fortune to give Mexico a modern system of civilization. The statement says that this was "a threat of intervention." The statement also says that the value of the Mexican oil properties owned by the Mexican Petroleum Company and its subsidiaries, including the Huasteca Company, was placed in June, 1915, at \$73,024,000 for the Elebano and Juancasiano districts only, and that its entire holdings are more than double that. The Mexican company, it is declared, paid taxes at less than half the rate paid by the farmers of Vera Cruz Province.

Mr. Santella's statement concludes by charging that of the three main producing companies the Huasteca Company is the only one which has "refused to justify its rights." It is said that the other two companies have furnished the Government with documents proving their holdings, but the Huasteca Company "prefers a mystery."

"If you knew the conditions existing in districts controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, you would know of murders, of assaults, of arrests, the prohibition of meetings even though those meetings are held on private properties, of those meetings being dispersed by thugs, gangsters, detectives and crooks. Only a day or two ago a woman was murdered in cold blood in the McKeesport district, men have been arrested and thrown into jail and refused the right of communicating with friends or lawyers. Bail is fixed at an almost prohibitive figure, sometimes as high of \$3,000, yet the murdered or an innocent woman is turned free in bail of \$2,500.

*THE
PRETTIEST HOUSE
IN THE VILLAGE*



MADAME HAKIN had always been proud of her cottage. She had been a kindly, complacent housewife, whose window panes shone more brightly than those of her neighbors, and whose red geraniums bloomed first in the spring.

Now she stood in the doorway, looking with frozen old eyes at the ruins of all that. "Unhappy me!" she said. "And all alone!"

The front door opened from one frost-covered outdoors upon another frost-covered outdoors—for the day was cold. The middle of the house had been entirely wiped out except for the wall. You could not tell what had been a room from what had been a part of the yard, until a tree, still growing, gave a clue.

The Boche had done his work thoroughly in the village of Veully.

Madame Hakin had a rusty old stove in her sky-roofed house, with a brave little fire in it, and was boiling water for washing. There was hardly a whole brick left of what had been the fireplace and the lower part of the chimney. Thick frost lay over everything.

Luckier than most of the villagers, Madame had still one room left, mostly covered by roof, though its walls were partly broken. It was the tiny bedroom where her children had been born. She had patched together the mountainous old bed and put it, slanting drunkenly, back in its place. The only chair that had not been completely destroyed was propped up there, too, with a stick of firewood instead of the leg that was gone. Madame Hakin, who had lost her home and her sons in the war, gave thanks for that little room.





ONE million dollars a year would mean 6,000 Mexican boys and girls like these educated to the true significance of freedom and friendship with the United States, and after ten years 60,000 graduates, to become educated fathers and mothers, centers of a new propaganda for

decency and order and freedom. "You Americans talk of the Constitution being the keystone and the arch of your liberties," said Diaz, "It isn't and never has been! It's the little red schoolhouse on the back road, where unknown workers teach what liberty and decency and self-control mean."

publicity agents and investigating commissions of their jobs.

What is the remedy?

Take a few figures given out by the War Department.

Counting the Vera Cruz expedition, the Pershing punitive expedition, and the Border Patrol, Mexico has cost the United States Treasury in seven years over 150 millions. Those are official figures. Foreign investments total from two to two and a half billions. Add, if you like, an indemnity for the 400 more or less foreigners—not counting the 300 Chinese of Torreon—murdered in Mexico during the revolutions of the past seven years! How many Mexicans have been killed in these revolutions no one knows. For thousands of girls "assigned" to the bandits come back alive to die slowly by inches of disease. On foreign account alone you have a total close to three billions against Mexico.

Now to educate, sanitate, train in cleanliness and happiness and decency (not to mention its little soul—we are talking of the mundane side of redemption), to do this for one child costs in Mexican money \$300 a year, in U. S. currency \$150 a year. Supposing for just ten years there had been a fund of one million a year for that purpose, you would have graduating yearly after the process was under way some 6,000 students a year—in ten years 60,000 educated fathers and mothers, centers of a new propaganda for decency and order and freedom.

Henry Doherty, than whom is no wiser mind in the financial world, always tells his "boys" that if he can win the friendship of five intelligent leaders in any community he can win that community, not through force of argument but force of fact. If Doherty can do that with five men—and his success in so doing has made him one of the greatest public utility men in the world—can you conceive of 60,000 Mexican boys and girls educated to the true significance of freedom and friendship with the United States not ruling the very destinies of Mexico?

Let me set forth three facts!

Out of one mission school have gone more than 500 school teachers for Mexico; but Mexico is a large land. It is as large as Germany and Spain and Italy and part of France. Five hundred teachers are only a small percentage of the need.

Early in the revolution a little Mexican girl was picked up off the streets. Both her parents had been murdered in bandit raids. Her fate was inevitable. If she had not been rescued she would have been kidnapped for "assignment" in the hills—the price paid is seldom more than \$5. She was taken into a "gringo" school. She is now one of the best trained nurses in Mexico. What do you suppose she says about "gringos"? Do you suppose she helps to lash up that furore against foreigners which must lead to war?

Or take another case, a peon boy, in 1891, who had not had three months' schooling in all his life. A "gringo" school got him. He is now one of the most powerful educational influences in Mexico.

But would not all this redemptive work by Americans lead to national absorption of Mexico? Forget it! Another of the devil whispers of distrust that have destroyed good feeling between the two nations! Has good feeling between Canada and the United States led to national absorption? Never! Their trade swells and prospers every day. With half the population of Mexico, Canada's trade with the United States is five times greater than Mexico's, and there is not a fort or patrol along the border of 3,000 miles between the two countries.

With Mexico the very first problem up to test the League of Nations, there is no escaping the impasse. The foreign nations are going to demand better relations or no relations. You cannot dodge or bluff the alternatives. When the lid comes off it is redemption or war. Isn't ten millions a cheaper price for ten years than one hundred and fifty millions? Face the question before blindfolded diplomacy creates an impasse that means war!





What Is the Remedy for Mexico?

By Agnes C. Laut

MEXICO could have been saved and can yet be saved without the firing of another revolutionary shot, or the shedding of another drop of blood. It can be saved without the political catch cries of "cut the gringos' throats!" on the one side of the line, and "armed intervention" on the other side of the line. It can be saved so easily that the crime is not in interfering. It is in hesitating.

It is exactly four hundred years ago this summer that diplomacy began its work in Mexico in the person of the Spanish conquistadors. It is slightly over a hundred years ago that Spanish rule was overthrown. And in that period Mexico has had fifty-nine revolutions, in which the land has literally been swept with fire and blood, and human life been sacrificed in numbers of which there is no tally. It is exactly nine years ago this summer since the present revolution broke out, ferocious as any ever waged by Spanish conquistadors, and just as bootless; for there are in Mexico to-day not less than seventy distinct revolutionary bands, not less than five hundred plundering bandit bands.

And yet Mexico could have been saved so easily, and can yet be saved so easily. By "saved" I do not mean dosed with religion as an anodyne to drug the people to unconsciousness of present ills, which was the way Obregon described religion. Nor do I mean the I. W. W. idea of religion "to save souls for the hereafter and feed 'em hay here," as one of their songs celebrates. By saving Mexico I mean putting the country on the same basis of prosperity (and civilization and well-being, spiritually and physically) as the United States or Canada to-day.

Some years ago, when age was enfeebling the iron and flame of Diaz, there came to him a deputation complaining of one of his governors. "Yes," answered the old dictator, "I know he is a dishonest, blood-sucking thief, but show me the man I can trust with the lives and property of my people in that distant territory and I'll

appoint him." His eye lighted up with the old fire. "You Americans talk of the Constitution being the keystone to the arch of your liberties. It isn't, and never has been! *The keystone to the arch of your liberties is the little red school house on the back road, where unknown workers teach what liberty and decency and self-control mean.* That's the keystone to your liberties—the little red school house. Till we get that going we'll never have a people who realize that liberty is not freedom to despoil the other man."

And in those words, Diaz put his finger on the sore spot of Mexico, the sore spot yesterday and to-day. Revolutions in the name of freedom have not been to lift the people. They have been "revoloot-ions" to let a new crowd go in and despoil and extort and slay and plunder. The peon to-day is little better off than he was under Spanish rule, and he is worse off than he was under Diaz rule, for no man's life is safe ten miles from police protection, and very frequently it is not safe under official protection; and the suffering of women and girls and children could not be tallied if Belgium's record were multiplied by a hundred instead of four years' outrages.

And yet it all could have been prevented without the shedding of a drop of blood or firing of a shot. For seven years conditions have been so atrocious in Mexico that the diplomats have been afraid to have the facts come out, and there has been an organized conspiracy of suppression instead of publicity. Not that way lies healing. That way lies exactly what ruined Europe—war. Suppress wrongs and outrages long enough, and the lid blows off. We used to have a saying in the West about prairie fires that when they burned hard enough they generated gases that set the very atmosphere on fire. I believe the same scientific explanation is accepted of great lava bursts such as destroyed Pompeii. Certainly, if the putridity is allowed to fester in Mexico till the lid blows off, the atmosphere will take fire.

And the remedy is so easy it would deprive the diplomats and



These Stories Will Get You

Why? Because they are just the true stories of the little tykes whom the world owes the biggest war debt of all. They are such tads, these boys of the Methodist Episcopal farm at Charvieu, France! The oldest is small enough to love detective tales; the youngest tells in baby talk some of the blackest tragedies of the war.

But two hundred acres of outdoor air, plenty of food, two pups, and twenty-five calves do help a fellow forget.

"My Dear Little Adored Mamma"

IT was Rene's first love letter, and he wouldn't write it in the schoolroom at Charvieu. He wanted to be alone with her, you see! A shy, little, tiptoeing figure, with an inkwell in his hand, he slipped into a solitary corner. "Ma chere Maman," began Rene. Then he found, as lovers always find, that it is hard to scribble one's heart into the written word. Between "chere" and "Maman" he squeezed "petite," in tiny letters. Still it sounded cold. Rene wasn't satisfied—what lover ever is? Above "Maman" he crowded "adoree," and let it go at that.



Rene's "dear, little, adored Mamma" made munitions during the war, to keep her children alive. Rene, left all alone, and very small, fell on the scissors one day. As he played on the railroad track another time he was struck by a train. Now the little boy has a stump foot and a glass eye—but the heart of a soldier. Listen to this extract from that love-letter of his:

"In your next letter you will tell me, won't you, when you are coming? Because I thought you were coming Sunday, with Frederic's Mamma. But if you can't come, it doesn't matter. Because I know that I must be very good, so that I can spend my holiday with you. I close with a kiss for you on each check—and two million more."

"Rene Chavagneux."

He isn't all hero, though; mostly he's just small boy. At night, when the dormitory lights are out, he tells the other fellers stories left over from those long ago happy days before the war, when his "dear little adored Mamma" used to take him to the movies.

The Levacher Trio

There are three of the Levacher tads at Charvieu—Maurice, Georges and Andre. Three sentences will tell the tragedy that happened to them. When the Germans invaded their village the little boys were driven away without their mother, who was sick in the hospital.



The shock of the invasion killed her. Their father and their uncle never came back from the war. So the only family they have now is the big, friendly one at Charvieu.

What Henri Remembers

There are times when even the fun at Charvieu can't make little Henri Brasch forget the war. A piece of German steel in his arm helps him remember. It doesn't hurt him now, but the memory of how it came to be there will hurt him all his life. For as Henri

When the boys first come to Charvieu they tell their own little war stories with that brevity which is the soul of tragedy. Edouard Fraise says, "Papa went off on a big ship. He never writes any more. Mamma cries." He does not know that the ship was torpedoed, and that Papa will never write. But Marcel, Raoul and Lucien Laurent know that their father is dead. "He died in a Boche prison, notre père," they tell you, with sad little faces.

lay sleeping one night with his father in Alsace, a Boche shell crashed through the roof into the bed where they lay. "Father!"



cried Henri, in terror, feeling the pain in his arm. But his father did not answer, for the shell had blown him to bits.

You might think that that was a bad enough memory for a ten-year-old boy to keep. Henri has a still more terrible one. It is of the night when the six Brasch children, one a baby, were forced to watch their mother shot as a spy because she had given a suit to a French soldier. When they shrieked, and would have hid their faces, German soldiers prodded them with bayonets to make them look.

Now all six are in the various Foyers Retrouvees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in France, and happy most of the time. There are still nights, though, when Henri wakes, screaming "You leave my Mamma alone!" Then the matron at Charvieu, who has little boys of her own, takes him in her arms and holds him tightly for a while, and tells him to go back to sleep, and maybe he can help milk the cows next day.

A Candidate for Charvieu

Roger, three years old, with white hair and snapping brown eyes, doesn't love the ladies. When they brought him to the Foyer Retrouvee at Grenoble he took one look at all the little girls around, and then stated with decision that he did not desire "les femmes," and why couldn't he go to the farm with the other men? He is still waiting for that. Time doesn't flee at all, Roger thinks; the clock is the pokiest thing he ever saw. But anyhow he's a little older almost every day.



Roger's father is a hopeless war cripple. He is a victim of shell shock, too, and cannot bear the noise the little boy makes. Roger's mother works day and night, yet cannot earn enough to support herself and the invalid and the little boy. So he's at Grenoble—with one eye on Charvieu.

Like so many who spurn women folks, Roger inspires hopeless love among all who look at him. It's wasted sentiment. He turns his back on it and gives his busy days to pranks. The first day he came to Grenoble he filled in the forenoon by leaving the water turned on in the bathroom, with detriment to the ceiling below, overturning a bottle of ink and wiping it up with a napkin after he played in it a while, and spilling the entire supply of milk for the day. Recently he used up the orphanage shoe polish by varnishing a cabinet with it.

Women are funny—they object to everything! Wait till he gets to Charvieu!

Continued on page 28

CLIPSHEET

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Release Sunday, Jan. 11

Federal Council Urges Application of Christian Principles to Our Relations With Mexico

Suggests Appointment of Joint Commission to Study Vexing Problems

The appointment of a joint international commission to study the tangled relationships of the United States and Mexico is called for in a set of resolutions passed at the January meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Federal Council is not alone in suggesting this step toward better relations with Mexico, as the same proposal has previously been made by a committee of prominent Mexican editors, and has received the hearty backing of Dr. Lyman Abbott in the *Outlook*. The Church Peace Union is already providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to confer with a committee of Mexicans in case Washington fails to act in the matter. The action of the Federal Council looks toward co-operation with the Church Peace Union, which represents not only the Protestant constituency but Roman Catholics and Jews as well.

The Federal Council's Committee on Mexico has been studying the subject of our relations with that republic for some months and recently representatives of the Committee were in conference with Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher in Washington. The Chairman of the Committee is Rev. Charles L. Thompson of New York City, and the other members, representing various religious organizations with headquarters at New York City, are Mr. G. I. Babcock, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., Rev. G. B. Winton, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, Rev. A. W. Halsey, Rev. A. G. Lawson, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, Rev. S. G. Inman, Rev. F. P. Turner, Rev. H. C. Herring, Rev. C. S. Detweiler, Rev. L. C. Barnes, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, Rev. Harry Farmer.

The resolutions are as follows:

To the Churches of the United States:

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America earnestly urges that the present strained relations between Mexico and the United States be accepted as a summons to fresh study of the principles which should govern international relations, and to vigorous effort for securing the application of those principles in the existing situation. The responsibility of the Church of Christ for such study and effort ought everywhere to be profoundly felt. Hers is the message of the Cross which alone can guide men in the way of peace. Hers is the duty of guarding the rights of the weak and rebuking the arrogance of the strong. Hers is the obligation to witness unceasingly to the supremacy of those spiritual forces which shall bring in the final triumph of the Kingdom of God.

In the effort to bear their share in this responsibility, the members of the Administrative Committee submit for the consideration of their fellow Christians the following statement of principles and proposals in the hope that they may be of service to all who seek in this hour of grave possibilities to serve the cause of international justice and good will.

1. The obligation of patience and self-restraint is one of the most important in international relations. Sweeping assertions, insistence upon technicalities, in whatsoever nation found, are fundamentally evil and productive of evil. They destroy the power of clean thinking. They bar the way to pacific settlement of disputes. They stir the passions of the nation in which they arise and the nation toward which they are directed.

America's Greater Obligation

2. Upon the people of the United States rests in a peculiar way the duty of keeping in full view the responsibilities which must be assumed by a nation which is strong, populous and wealthy. Although Mexico and the United States stand upon a footing of entire equality in that each is an independent and sovereign nation, it is plain that a nation of a hundred millions of people and unbounded material resources appears in an unworthy light if it does not show a spirit of large-minded fairness toward a nation of fifteen millions with vastly less resources.

3. It is equally clear that the law of Christ calls for instant, repeated and open-minded conference concerning any point of difficulty which may arise. Just as two men have no right to accuse one another of injustice until face to face they have sought amicable understanding, so two nations must not come into antagonism until the possibilities of patient personal conference have been exhausted. The interchange of diplomatic notes is a necessity for certain purposes of international life. It, alone, can never attain those deeper and more delicate results which are required for the maintenance of a fraternal international order.

Lessons from the Recent War

4. While the resort to armed force may sometimes be necessary for the defence of natural integrity or vital interests, it should always be regarded as a last resort to be accepted with reluctance when every other expedient has failed. The dark years from which we have just emerged have taught us with sinister clearness how frightful are the infamies and how immeasurable the horrors which war breeds. All right-minded men in Mexico and the United States should set themselves resolutely against all thought of war and devote themselves instead to the securing of just and sound relations between these nations.

5. Both Mexico and the United States should accept loyally and sincerely the fundamental Christian law of service. Neither should be asking what it can get from the other or what it can require the other to do. Each should seek to serve the world. Neither nation is absolved from this obligation by the delinquency of the other. Difficult as is the pathway thus pointed out, and widely divergent from the evil precedent of past days, it affords the only hope for a better world order.

Four Proposed Remedies

6. As an immediate expression of these principles we suggest:—

- a. That leaders of Christian thought use all available means for bringing to the public consciousness the gravity of the issues involved and the spirit in which they should be met.
- b. That in all suitable ways the newspapers of the nation be urged to use their influence to secure fair, patient, and broad-minded understanding of Mexico by the United States and of the United States by Mexico.
- c. That through the work of a joint commission or such other means as the two governments may agree upon, a careful review may be made not only of the specific occasions of recent controversy but also the whole field of mutual relations and the methods by which reciprocal justice and good will may be secured.
- d. That matters of dispute upon which agreement cannot be reached be referred to impartial arbitrators with due guarantees for the carrying into effect of their awards.

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- d. That matters of dispute upon which agreement cannot be reached be referred to impartial arbitrators with due guarantees for the carrying into effect of their awards.

The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America which represents the Mission Boards of the United States and Canada which are carrying on work in Latin America, at the meeting of its Executive Committee on October 1st discussed at length the situation in Mexico and the effect upon missionary work in that country and throughout Latin America of the policy of the United States in its relations to Mexico. The Rev. S. G. Inman, the Secretary of the Committee described the measures which as an individual acting, not for any committee, but upon his own responsibility and within the bounds of his personal liberty he had felt it to be his duty to take to arouse sentiment against the possibility of military intervention. He stated the reasons why he believed that such intervention would be wrong and harmful, and explained that his efforts to oppose any agitation which might issue in intervention had been as follows:

1. A Letter to the American delegates to the missionary conference of Christian workers held in Mexico City in February, 1919, pointing out the evils that would result from intervention and urging them to do what they could to prevent it.

2. The publication of a volume entitled "Intervention in Mexico."

3. His testimony before the Senate Committee in Washington.

Letters were presented to the Committee from the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico and from the Association of American Producers of Oil in Mexico objecting to some of Mr. Inman's statements and declaring in the clearest terms that these associations were not engaged in any propaganda in favor of intervention and that on the other hand they were opposed to it. Mr. C. H. Boynton of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, wrote; "I beg to say that this association has steadfastly avoided any action which urged or advocated intervention in Mexico and it has studiously declined to offer any suggestion as to a policy by which the rights of Americans in Mexico should be protected. Its sole aim and purpose has been to present substantiated facts as to conditions in that country as it finds them to the U.S. Government and its public. It does not believe that armed intervention is either necessary or advisable for any cause that now exists. Its object is urgently to insist that the persons and lives of American women and men in Mexico, whether residents or transients, shall be safe-guarded and that legally and honestly acquired property and other rights shall be protected." Mr. Ira Jewell Williams, of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, wrote: "In reply to your inquiry as to whether this Association is opposed to military intervention by the United States and believes that the influence and help of the United States so greatly needed in Mexico should be extended in pacific ways, we answer 'Yes' "

After a full discussion of the whole subject the Committee voted that it regarded strictly political issues as beyond its province as a committee, but that it believed that it was both appropriate and obligatory for it to declare its conviction that Mr. Inman was right in his contention that the influence and help of the American people should be extended to Mexico in peaceful ways and that there should not be war or armed conflict between the

two countries. The Committee was gratified to learn that in this view its convictions were shared by the National Association for the protection of American Rights in Mexico and the Association of American Producers of Oil in Mexico. The Committee further expressed its belief that in fairness to the American and Mexican people alike all the facts about Mexican conditions, the favorable as well as the discouraging facts, should be made known, that any activity which might have the effect of inflaming unfriendly sentiment either in Mexico or in the United States should be discouraged and that every effort should be made to help Mexico by goodwill and kindness to establish order and justice and to provide for the protection and maintenance of all rights of foreigners as well as of Mexicans in Mexico.

The judgment of the missionaries in Mexico as to conditions there was expressed in the following resolution adopted at the ^{missionary} conference held in Mexico City in February 1919:

"The Conference of Christian workers meeting in the City of Mexico February 17th to 22nd, 1919, wishes to express its deep gratitude for the cordial way in which it has been received by all the people and for the fact that improved conditions and the open-mindedness of the people permit Christian work to be carried on in all parts of the Republic, with protection and welcome for the workers.

The twenty delegates from the United States, before arriving at the Capital, have visited their work in all sections of the country, the routes of some being through Nogales, Sonora, Sinaloa and Guadalajara; others through El Paso, Chihuahua, and Aguas Calientes, others through Laredo, Montarrey, and Saltillo, others through Matamoros, Victoria, Tampico and San Luis Potosi, and others through Vera Cruz; Jalapa and Puebla. Such travel has been attended with no untoward incident whatever, and with a far greater degree of comfort than was anticipated.

Many encouraging evidences were found of the fact that the country is slowly but surely returning to normal conditions; socially, economically and politically. While some outlying districts are still greatly disturbed, practically all the centers exhibit stable conditions.

"We recognize keenly the many difficulties against which the government is working in restoring the country to a normal life, and register our hearty sympathy with the Mexico people in their earnest struggle toward the real democracy.

"We pledge ourselves to do all within our power to promote a closer friendship and clearer understanding between the two neighboring Republics, both by making known in the United States the real developments and deep aspirations we have found among the Mexican people, and by encouraging in every possible way the increase of these institutions and movements which are set to aid Mexico in her struggle toward a new life."